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THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896. NO. 11.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Some Record of What the People's Representatives Are Trying to Do.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

He Pledges Six Populist Votes for Any Measure That Will Be in the Interest of the People—They Will Help to Stop Bond Issues And all Other Schemes of Robbery and Infamy.

MONDAY, JAN. 13TH.—SENATE.

Thirteen pension bills were introduced.

Mr. Pritchard, who had been interrupted in his speech on last Friday said: "Mr. President, on Friday last when I rose to reply to the criticism of the senior Senator from New York [Mr. Hill] the chair recognized the Senator from California [Mr. White]. I was thus unable to proceed, and I therefore beg the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments this morning."

Mr. Pritchard then proceeded to tear the lion's skin off of the jackass body of the great Democratic peanut politician, Hill, of New York. Hill had charged Pritchard with advocating a high tariff reform, and said in his coarse, goldbug-monopoly-hireling strain, that he did not see how "both the North Carolina Senators were to be accommodated." In reply to this Mr. Pritchard said:

"But alas for human greatness! When the proposition to put even a higher duty than the McKinley duty on collars and cuffs was offered the resonant voice of the honorable Senator was silent as the grave. Does it lie in the mouth of the Senator from New York, Mr. President, to preach consistency to others?

Now, Mr. President, the colleague of the honorable Senator voted for the Wilson bill and clamored for the highest protection possible on collars and cuffs, the manufacture of which is an important industry at Troy, N. Y. The two distinguished New York Senators were elected by Democratic legislatures which owed their Democratic majority to election methods like those of Mr. Bat Shea, who now, I understand, is residing temporarily at Sing Sing, counting the hours until his electrocution, and to "Boss" John Y. McKane, who is permanently established at Sing Sing penitentiary. Would it trouble the honorable Senator too much to look after his own tariff infelicities and party incongruities before meddling with affairs in North Carolina?

Speaking in part for North Carolina, I will say to the Senator from New York, in conclusion, that if combination is necessary to complete Democratic defeat in the State in this woeful year of Democratic disaster, it will be effected. My colleague is abundantly able to speak for himself, but I will suggest to the Senator from New York that the difference between them is, that my colleague left the Democratic party because its abuses could not be corrected inside of its organization, and the Senator from New York was kicked out of the Democratic party and branded as a traitor because his opposition to the Wilson bill threatened that hybrid measure with defeat. Between the consistency of my colleague and the self-stultification of the Senator from New York, who still maintains his adherence to the Democratic party, the comparison is no disparagement to my colleague. I also wish to remind the Senator that McKane was sent to the penitentiary in consequence of misconduct growing out of Democratic election methods in the State of New York. That is the point I wish to make. The Senator seeks to evade the force of it by reminding me that some time in the past this man was a decent man and a Republican in the State of New York. We have a great many instances in history where men had a good character, whose character was unquestioned, and in an evil moment they lost their character. I can not help in that. I am sorry that he is a Democrat and I am sorry he is in that attitude."

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I do not care to reply to anything the distinguished Senator from New York has said to-day, but I wish to make a statement, inasmuch as my name was used by the Senator from New York a few days ago when I was out of the Chamber. The Senator from New York of course did not intend to misquote me, but his remarks as they appear in the Record do misrepresent what I said. He quoted me as saying that the people who left the Democratic party and joined the People's Party in North Carolina did it solely on account of the treachery of that party in the tariff question. The Senator no doubt thought I said that, but if he will turn to the Record and read my remarks in reply to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Harris] he will see that I made no such statement.

The Senator from New York says it is hard to satisfy North Carolina. You can not satisfy Northarolina with a gold standard. You can not satisfy North Carolina by issuing more bonds and piling up larger debt in times of peace. You can not satisfy North Carolina by casting your vote to prevent Congress from taxing the accumulated wealth, the millionaires, and the monopolies of this country while at the same time you place all the burden of taxation upon the poorer people and on the productive industries of the country. You can not satisfy North Carolina by giving all the incidental protection of a so-called revenue tariff to New England and taking it all from the people of the South and West. If it is hard to satisfy the people of North Carolina because they stand for those principles and measures, then I am proud to boast that my State is hard to satisfy. She asks for simple justice; she demands justice; she will be satisfied with nothing less. As long as Congress legislates only for the benefit of monopolies and the British gold trust, North Carolina will not be satisfied. Until this government is run on the great fundamental principles of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," as taught and practiced by Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, North Carolina will not be satisfied, and her solemn protests will continue to be heard on this floor.

The Senator from New York says he is glad to learn that the people of North Carolina stand for the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. I challenge him to show that the course of the national Democratic party is according to those principles. His own record is the opposite of true Democracy. The People's Party is the only party in this country to-day which represents those great principles of justice and good government. The people recognize this, and therefore the People's Party is daily receiving accessions by the thousands from both of the old monopoly-ridden, British-gold parties. The People's Party stands for the principles of true Republicanism as put forward by Abraham Lincoln and for true Democracy as enunciated by our forefathers. On those great questions we stand, and adherents of both the old parties are coming to us because they believe their parties have deserted those principles.

The people have begun to recognize the difference between party principles and a party name. They refuse to desert their principles to follow a name. They will not follow an agent of the gold combine though he hoists the dear old party banner. Therefore they are repudiating the two old traitorous parties and flocking under the banner of the People's Party, where they can worship the true god of their fathers.

Mr. HILL. We still come back to the question as to what North Carolina wants, a high tariff or a low tariff, a protective tariff or a tariff-reform measure. Upon that question each of the Senators from that State claims to represent the State fairly and impartially, and each makes inconsistent claims.

Mr. BUTLER. In answer to the question as to what North Carolina wants, I will state that she wants a just system of taxation; she wants more money, every dollar a full legal tender dollar standing on its own bottom, not to be redeemed in gold dollars, and enough of them to maintain the stability of prices. If you will give us that, the people of North Carolina can pay the McKinley tariff or the highest tariff ever passed easier than they can pay a 10 per cent. tariff under the gold standard. North Carolina also wants an income tax that will make the wealth of the country pay its just proportion of the taxes of the country. She wants a stop put to those infamous bond issue; she is opposed to increasing taxes and piling up an interest-bearing debt in times of peace; she would rather cut down expenses than increase taxes; she would rather pay debts than pile them up. That is what she wants. Is it not plain?

Mr. HILL. It is very plain [Laughter], and it is very plain further that that North Carolina is not going to get what she wants, either from the present Congress or from any other Congress or a great many years to come. The Republican party is not going to surrender to any such demands as those which come from North Carolina. The Democratic party is not. Therefore North Carolina will have to wait, because it can not be comforted.

The Senator from North Carolina wants to pass an income-tax law. Is there any objection to his passing it if he wants to? Let him introduce such a bill. It simply violates the Constitution; but as our friend, Timothy Campbell, of New York, says: "What has the Constitution to do between friends?" [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator from New York yield to just one question?

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. I have introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to provide for a income tax. Will the Senator from New York vote for it? Let us set the alleged constitutional difficulties to one just and righteous law out of the way. Will he vote for my bill to amend the Constitution in this respect? The people thoroughly understand that justice can not be gotten through either of the old parties, as the Senator has frankly admitted.

Mr. HILL. I shall have to be a good deal older than I am now before I will ever vote for such an unwise constitutional amendment, permit me to say.

Mr. BUTLER. Your party can not hope for a much longer lease of power by pursuing such an un-American and ruinous course. The Populist party is growing rapidly because of just such betrayals of trust. Of course I mean nothing personal. The gold trust and the monopolists control both old parties, and the people are forced to leave them and rally under the banner of the People's Party to fight for their lost rights, their lost liberities, and their lost prosperity.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate, favoring the free coinage of silver. (Morgan is one of those Democrats who profess to favor free coinage, but doesn't want it if the Democratic party can't give it.) His speech, therefore, while containing some strong facts, is not the speech of a man who puts principle above party.

Mr. Butler announced that he would speak on the same question to-morrow (Tuesday).

House.

The House spent most of the day discussing the best plan for inaugurating big pension grabs, and introduced fifty-five more pension bills.

Tuesday, January 14th—Senate.

Seven pension bills were introduced.

A lively racket occurred to-day in the Senate over a pension bill. One was reported by the committee on pensions granting $75 per month to the widow of Brig-Gen. William Cogswell. Senator Allen (Pop.) opposed the amount given by this bill. He showed by the record that $50 a month was the customary amount allowed widows of Brigadier-Gener-

[Continued on 3rd page.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S AFFAIRS ARE MANAGED BY OLD PARTY ROTHSCHILD—WALL STREET TOOLS.

SHERMAN [Rep.] The two living and fundamental principles—free trade and production—have kept our two parties alternately in power for the last twenty years. You gentleman of the South have enjoyed the honors and emoluments of office on account of your devotion to free trade. We of the North have been especially aggrandized and enriched by our devotion to protection. As long as we can make this the paramount issue our parties are safe. But these are perilous times. The passage of the tariff bill at the last session threatened the destruction of both our parties by the loss of our main issue. The skill of Mr. Reed and his friends at the other end of the Capitol has furnished a way out. They have sent us two bills—a bond bill and a tariff bill. The bond bill is not of the slightest consequence. Nobody wants it, the Rothschilds are opposed to it and why should we be for it? But it will serve a good purpose. We are on the Finance Committee. Let the bond bill be reported and you put your free coinage amendment on that. When it comes into the Senate all free coinage men can vote for it and make free coinage speeches on it for home consumption, because it will do no harm and aid them at home. When it is passed through the Senate that is the end of it. In that way our friends both in the West and the South who must be for free coinage to come here, will have given evidence of the faith that is in them and will have made themselves solid with their constituents. But the tariff is the important question to keep before the people, because one-half of them are educated to free trade and the other half to high protection, and it is very easy to make them fight on that issue, and when they get to fighting on that issue they will forget all others as they have for the past twenty years. The silver men of the West can very well vote against putting silver on the tariff bill because that bill gives them protection on wool, lead, lumber and coal which the people of the West attach much importance to, and with their votes we can keep the tariff clean from any amendment and then there will be a fair issue on the tariff between you of the South and we of the North, as it has been from the beginning, and it is easy to fire the American heart on that issue. Without that issue the Populists would take the country and consequently I have called this caucus for the purpose of determining a policy for the committee.

HARRIS [Dem.] You have spoken wisely. We must use both silver and the tariff in my country or the "Populi" will snow us under. The people are in earnest about silver, but they are getting a little tired of the tariff which has done them no good and we have got to be vociferous for silver. We will vote for silver on all the bills and denounce any man that votes against it, and we are forced to be particularly severe on all of you gold standard men, which you always pardon on account of our common motive to keep our parties in line.

ALDRICH [Rep.] I fully concur with all that is said by my brother from Ohio and my dear friend from Tennessee. We must keep the tariff issue alive or both of our parties will die. There is no other issue upon which we can divide the people and prevent them from joining the Populists and overthrowing our friends in Wall and Lombard streets. Everything is at stake in raising the war cry of freedom over the tariff. On that the North and South have always come together with a crash that attracted the attention of the whole country. Let us strip the tariff bill of all embarrassment by the plan suggested in the wise remarks of the Senator from Ohio. I agree.

JONES (of Arkansas,) [Dem.] I am surprised to find my sentiments echoed and re-echoed by each one of you. Arkansas is in a perilous condition. The Populists are in earnest for silver and our people are in earnest and the only way we can get their votes and keep the Democratic party alive is to make them think we are really for silver, which we can do on the plan suggested by Mr. Sherman. The plan suits me exactly. Carry out that program.

VOORHEES [Dem.] I have always been profoundly impressed with the wisdom and patriotism which has developed in these joint caucuses. They reflect the essence of good sense and statesmanship of both of our parties. And their combined is the highest wisdom which the republic or any other country on earth can produce. I am so thoroughly convinced that the Senator from Ohio is sincere in all he says and that he speaks the truth on all occasions, that I can without hesitation indorse anything he may say in advance. I have equal confidence in my own associates on the committee and I am delighted that they follow the wise counsel of the great Senator from the State adjoining my own. I have found it during my entire political life to be advantageous, proper, and wise to be for every sound principle. I am for the single gold standard and I am for the free coinage of silver. I am for a high tariff and I am for a low tariff. I am for free trade and I am for protection, but I only use one of these principles at a time.

ALLISON [Rep.] I would have made some suggestions earlier in the debate but my sentiments were so well expressed by all of you that it seemed unnecessary to say anything. I am a bimetallist and for the free coinage of silver whenever Great Britain says the word. I am apprehensive, however, that it would be unpleasant to Wall street for me, under present circumstances, to vote for free coinage or any bill presented, but I can see the great propriety in having a bill upon which a free coinage amendment can be placed and voted for and against without offending any body, that is, those who have been in the habit of voting that way. As for the tariff issue, I have always been in favor of that issue and I have judiciously balanced on that issue to the entire satisfaction of the people of Iowa. I find no difficulty in adapting my course as to what free traders there are in my State and those who are protectionists. They understand me. I harmonize these matters and that is the way to do. Now with the tariff issue in the next campaign as the paramount issue we can sort of harmonize all our silver friends and protection friends in our party, and you can harmonize all your free trade men and all your free silver men into your party and we will continue to remain in power and see to it that the conservative, liberty-loving sentiments of Wall and Lombard streets are not outraged.—From the Silver Knight-National Watchman, Washington, D. C.

SOME FACTS ABOUT MONEY.

The Paper Currency and Size of Bills—Great Profits to Uncle Sam in Pennies and Nickels.

The discussion that has arisen in the press, caused by the financial situation, about the various kinds of money in circulation and outstanding, lends interest at this time to the official Treasury announcement, made Jan. 3, of the denominations of paper money now outstanding. It is:

Denominations.	Total.
One dollar	$ 46,190,592
Two dollars	30,186,806
Five dollars	256,964,750
Ten dollars	97,061,276
Twenty dollars . . .	223,285,080
Fifty dollars . . .	36,440,455
One hundred dollars .	75,450,870
Five hundred dollars .	12,480,000
One thousand dollars .	92,001,500
Five thousand dollars	6,890,000
Ten Thousand dollars	17,610,000
Fractional parts . .	28,994

It is not generally known that all the minor coins of base metal, such as pennies and nickels, are made at the Philadelphia mint, and that nearly 100,000,000 pennies are coined there every year. This large number is occasioned by the fact that thousands of pennies are lost annually, and the government has some difficulty in maintaining a supply. The profit of the government on their manufacture is large. The blanks for making them are purchased for $1 a thousand from a Cincinnati firm that produces them by contract. Blanks for nickels are obtained in the same way, costing Uncle Sam only a cent and a half apiece. Gold is coined in Philadelphia and San Francisco.

MARRIAGE ON THE ROADSIDE.

Movement in Accomac Against an Old Eastern Shore Custom.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12.—The Baptist ministers of Accomac county, in this State, at their regular quarterly meeting just held at Modestown, adopted resolutions denouncing a custom which has existed in that part of the State for many years, of young couples marrying on the roadside in buggies. From time immemorial it has been the custom with certain people on the Eastern Shore of this State, to get married on the public highway, while sitting in buggies, and not unfrequently with hats and bonnets on during the ceremony. This custom has at last aroused the more staid citizens of Accomac and other portions of the Eastern Shore, with the result that the ministers have determined to break up the custom. It is doubtful, however, whether they will succeed.

THINKS THE MILLENNIUM AT HAND.

Rev. Dr. Wharton Sees a Sign of Christ's Coming in the War Scare.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, prominent as an evangelist, thinks the millennium is close at hand. In his sermon to-day on, "The War Clouds and What They Mean," he said in part:

"Christ is coming again. It will be a personal coming. He came first as prophet and priest. He will come again as king at the resurrection. He will call the righteous dead from their graves, and the righteous still alive will be called together. I believe that the Christian men and women will disappear suddenly from the streets, and the world will know nothing about it, Men will go on with business as before.

"I cannot prophesy as to the time of His coming, but according to my belief, it looks as if this is just about the time. Look at the signs. The Gospel has been preached to all nations: there is a general falling away among Christians from the faith; there is great suffering, a martyrdom such as the world never saw, for Christ's sake; great earthquakes, and war clouds, and war talk more portentous than ever before.

"These facts are signs which portend the coming of the King."

A Bank President Sent to the Penitentiary.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—E. W. Agnew, president of the First National bank, of Ocala, Fla., who has been on trial in the United States District court, in this city, for embezzling a large amount of the bank's funds, was this morning sentenced to five years in Kings county penitentiary, Brooklyn.

YOU CAN ENCOURAGE THE CAUSE OF REFORM BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE CAUCASIAN—$1.00 A YEAR.

THE PLUCKY CUBANS.

They Are Still Fighting for Freedom And Are Making it Warm for Their Oppressors.

The Cuban insurgents have been, metaphorically speaking, dancing a war-dance all about Havana, burning sugar-cane, interrupting commerce, and defying the 30,000 Spanish soldiers thereabouts, who seem powerless to check them or catch them. It has been a distinct and inexplicable triumph for the insurgents to have been able to make such a demonstration, and the Spaniards, in addition to declaring martial law for all of the island not before placed under it, have been frenziedly fortifying their capital city. No attack has, however, been made and it may be that none is intended, since without any navy it would be next to impossible for the insurgents to hold the city against Spanish gunboats. The outlook for Cuban independence is seen, however, to be far more hopeful than the despatches heretofore have indicated. The following description of Gomez, commander of the insurgents, is taken from a letter published in The Sun, written Dec. 21, by an English cavalry officer who has enlisted under Gomez. He says:

"I never saw such faith, such confidence in a military leader, in my life. Napoleon did not get more devotion from his soldiers than General Gomez receives from the men whom he is leading on to victory. Neither man nor officer in the innermost recesses of his own private communion ever dreams of questioning the judgement or the ability of this great old warrior. I tell you he is a military wonder: he is a Cuban Hannibal.

"As I told you in New York, I've seen service in South Africa and in the Soudan, but for planning and carrying into execution under difficulties a successful campaign this little old man 'takes the cake.' Its very audacity, when you consider our comparative paucity of numbers, our scarcity of ammunition, is simply marvelous."

Decreased Construction of Railroads.

Statistics furnished from official sources show that only 1,782 miles of new railroad were built in the United States during 1895. This is the lowest point reached in any of the last 25 years, and only twice since 1865 has so small a mileage been constructed, while the total is about 100 miles in excess of the record of 1855. The railroads of the United States aggregate a little over 181,000 miles at the close of 1895. The railroads, in both traffic and construction, always accurately indicate the financial and commercial condition of the country.

SOUTHERN CONDITIONS.

As Applied to Labor in Manufacturing—Facts About Cotton Mill Workers.

THE MILL OWNERS' CHANCE.

They Can Pursue a Course that Will Breed Strife, Strikes and Anarchy Or They Can Adopt Plans that will Make Such Occurrences Impossible—Welcome to all.

In an interesting series of articles concerning Labor, &c., from representative men all over the country, printed by the Tradesman, the following appears from the pen of Hon. B. R. Lacy, Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina:

In discussing the subject of Southern labor it should be remembered that I see them through the eyes of a Southerner and of one who, not only was born and reared in this section but also of one who went into the shops and served an apprenticeship as a machinist.

In North Carolina a very large per cent. of the millhelp are native North Carolinians, and those who are not, are from the North and not foreigners. Of these 11,063 grown people working in mills, not over 3 per cent. are from outside the State; the 4,689 children are, of course, natives. These people are for the most part of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. This class of people, while opposed to the late war, billowed every hard fought field with their bodies, and the same spirit that made them so easily disciplined and managed, and yet so loyal and true then, when they were tried with fire, will make them eventually the very best operatives in the world. This labor comes almost entirely from the farms, and is conservative, and not spoiled by contact with anarchist or in fact any kind of agitators. They have the great advantage of inheriting sound, healthy bodies, not weakened by dissipation, and while it is a fact that they are slow, owing to climatic influence and early training in farm life, it should not be mistaken for laziness. They take a gait that long experience has taught them they can maintain. It is not always the whooping, bustling, showing-off man, that is accomplishing the most, but the steady, plodding safe one. That training will quicken them and that gradually they will do as much, hour for hour, as their more energetic brothers at the North, there is no shadow of a doubt.

FORCE OF HABIT.

That man inherits almost all traits of his character there is no gainsaying. We see this in animal life and man is nothing but a Christianized, cultivated animal; the setter is the very best illustration of this. Few people know that on account of patriotic sentiments Scotchmen, when Great Britain was at war with Spain, would not use the Spanish or pointer dog, and made their trainers undertake to teach the trick spaniel to "point." Now the habit and trait has been taught and transmitted until the setting spaniel is now as the "setter" the equal if not the superior of the Spanish pointer. With man it is the same way, the children of the present mill help will be decided improvements on those of today, and in a very short time the South will not only have as skillful operatives but by far the most safe and conservative. These people have their faults, but lawlessness, and tendency to communism, or the equally dangerous character, the anarchist are not among them. Recruited from the rural districts where days are long and wages low, they feel that they have been advanced when they get out of the "weather" and have regular pay. It rests with the mill men of this section what their future shall be. If they educate their help to feel that they are machines, they will find that human machinery is the most unmanageable of any kind known to man. If, on the other hand, they try to make their help better men and better citizens they will reap the great reward in a material way. Almost all of the strikes and trouble of the older manufacturing parts of the world are due entirely to the short-sightedness of mill owners and managers, who wanted to get rich too fast and paid no attention to the moral or intellectual training of those who turned out to be exactly what should have been expected by the way they are treated. The South is not only blessed with the very best class that could be selected to make help out of, but to a great extent the owners and managers are real gentlemen in the truest sense of the word, and while they desire wealth they do not place it above everything; and in almost every case they understand that "What they sow that they will reap;" if they sow in the wind of grinding out the ambition and manhood of those who have to take subordinate places, they will certainly reap the whirlwind of strikes and friction and unrest. The mill men of the South have their opportunity. Will they profit by the mistake of other sections and try to elevate and build up their section with men as well as factories? If their whole treatment and intercourse tends to bring out the bad and vicious side of their people, they should not hold up their hands in holy horror and try to pose as martyrs when the storm of their own making breaks over their heads. It is a great pity that, on account of the greediness of some few, stringent laws are enacted. There is no law in this State limiting the hours of a day; neither is their any concerning child-labor. Most of the mills have, of their own accord, come to an eleven-hour day, but as some still stick to twelve hours and even more, they will probably get public sentiment aroused so that there will be some legislation. Children are allowed at any age that the superintendent thinks he can make anything out of them. This, too, will probably be stopped which will be a real good thing for both children and mills. Worthless parents are the ones who are to blame for most of the cases where children go to work too early.

WAGES.

Wages in the South are not as high as in the North; neither are the winters as long or the rents as high. Neither do the Southerners have to wear as many or as heavy clothes. When all this is considered, and the humane treatment, there is but little doubt but that we of this part of the Union are doing equally as well as or better than our brethren of a colder clime.

Some of the mill owners have sent to the older factories for superintendents and foremen, and while they are paid no more than the natives here, they come. That fact is sufficient to show that they think they are doing better. They are native Northerners and are a good class of people for any State to get into her borders.

The South wants men, men with energy, nerve and push, not to take the place of any here but to assimilate with them, shoulder to shoulder, in the work of building up the waste places.

WELCOME TO ALL.

There is plenty of room and a cordial welcome; not that she should not welcome capital also, but the main want is more people, people who come to make homes and be citizens; not enough to smother out our individuality and characteristics, but enough to soften down and by bringing a new blood and with industry improve what she already has. She does not need missionaries, long-haired men or short-haired, bloomer-attired women, nor a single agitator or walking delegate. They may have to come as the necessity for them occurs, but if the mill owners are wise they will avoid the mistakes and blunders of the more thickly settled parts of the world. The great bugaboo of lynching has never been used on either a mill man or an operative; this class of people do not need that kind of medicine, and the operative, if he honestly desires to make a home and become a loyal citizen, cannot select a better part of the world. There is as little sectional feeling as exists anywhere. True, there are fools here as well as everywhere, but the section a person comes from, his religious opinion and politics, will have less influence here than almost anywhere. If a person is searching for every spark of sectional feeling and then devotes himself to the task of adding fuel to it and fanning it into a flame, he of course will generally succeed, but that single incident is due to the desire to prove a vicious prophecy and does not represent the true feeling. The second bugaboo of the negro need not keep any hard working man from casting his lot with this people; they are not worked in the factories and they are advancing and improving very rapidly, considering the long years of slavery, and their association with and treatment of the whites is due to the way the whites treat them.

There is a great future for this section of the Union, but the magnifying the idea of lawlessness and printing and exaggerating every case, and leaving the impression that there is a great deal when the territory is not considered, and a lynching in Texas and one in Maryland are both spoken of as in the South, as if the South was not larger than England is erroneous and hurtful.

The South is rich in water power, and in fact in all natural resources, but especially in its men and more especially in the class that earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

B. R. LACY,
Com. Labor, N. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Some Points of the Governor's Message.

The legislature of South Carolina met Tuesday of last week. The Governor's message dealt with several matters of interest, among them being the question of suffrage.

On the subject of honesty in elections Governor Evans says: "The severest punishment should be prescribed by your honorable body for frauds in registration or voting. There was a time when the ends would seem to justify the means in this particular, but the necessity no longer exists, and the day is past when anything but the will of the intelligent majority freely and honestly expressed at the ballot box can govern in South Carolina."

He comes out strongly in condemnation of lynchings and calls upon the legislature to enact such laws as will prevent lynchings in that State in the future. He fears, however, that "nothing short of the loss of the official heads of the officers permitting lynching will ever put an end to it."

The Columbia Register's review of the message says:

"The Governor's condemnation of special legislation, which is forbidden by the new Constitution, is to the point. Any apparent necessity for such legislation can be avoided by passage of certain general laws which he recommends. His protest against alien ownership of lands is timely. The people of the State should not permit the fertile lands to be turned into hunting preserves for Northern millionaires. They can play an infinitely more important part in building up the prosperity of this State."

"The remarks of the Governor about railroad monopolies will be appreciated, especially by the people of the Piedmont, who are most apprehensive of the results of the Southern's policy of gobbling up all competing lines, a policy in direct violation of the laws of this State."

A Six and a Half Per Cent. Dividend Declared.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railway company in session at Burlington, to-day declared a 6½ per cent. dividend. This dividend in excess of 6 per cent. is the first in the company's history. Thus all of its property goes on the tax list, which would not have been accomplished, it is contended, but for the lease to the Southern Railway.

DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER.

Why Free Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Secured Through the Democratic Party.

RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,

Which Show the Falsity and Hypocrisy of Democratic Professions and Platforms—The Views of the People on the Question of the Day—What They Know and What They Think.

[Under this head will be presented communications competing for the cash prizes announced elsewhere for the best article on "Why the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Obtained Through the Democratic Party."]

In the first place the machine gold standard Democrats are the organized Democratic party of to-day. The blowers of this machine party consists of office-holders from the highest down through the revenue office, even to a magistrate, under the present gold standard administration. This machine party does not pretend to promise anything but sound money, which, as they term it, means a single gold standard, knowing full well that tens of thousands of the old time Democrats who are in earnest for free coinage of silver, are

LEANING THE PARTY

like rats leave a sinking ship. They also know that thousands of Republicans are doing the same, so they have adopted this sound money theme so as to *fuse* with Republicans in '96, thinking they can make up for their loss in the South and West.

Therefore it is impossible to get free coinage of silver in the Democratic party. This stubborn

MULE OF A PARTY

with a Republican head and Democratic feet, tramping through the country braying like a J—s—*sound money, sound money* beats the devil. It cannot multiply; it must decrease. If this party can elect a striped President and every member of Congress they would never give us free and unlimited coinage of silver. The original Democratic party is

BUSTED AND SCATTERED

all over the country, waiting to join in with free silver men under some name to get free coinage of silver and they are going to get it.

Now, Cleveland's majority was made up largely by Republican votes in the West, and he paid them well for all he got by giving them

THE FIRST PLACE

in his cabinet. On that platform free coinage Democrats were betrayed, and what was said to be free coinage of silver was *construed* not to mean free coinage. The last Congress elected by the so-called old party, finished the work the Republicans were ashamed to do by voting down the Sherman silver purchasing act; then tried free coinage of silver at several ratio's and would not give it to us

AT ANY RATIO,

and so ruined the country. This was done by the machine element in the Democratic party. A machine Democrat is not ashamed of anything. He will, if necessary, sacrifice his chances of eternal life for the sake of an office and the money it puts in his pocket. So the way is so plain that a fool ought to see that free coinage of silver can never be secured through the Democratic party.

Now, let us see if we can't prove all we say to right thinking men of all classes. The great majority of this machine element are drifting toward monarchy, worshipping a single standard money; worshipping even Cleveland; believing that his own financial ideas outstrips all the rest of this nation; to disregard national traditions set him up

FOR A LIFE TERM,

and believing that money ought to, and will rule always, as it is now, the ruling power of the day. Any sane man who has the welfare of our country at heart knows this ought not to be. This party thinks a gold man is far superior in intellect to a free silver man. Why sir, they do not think a man a good citizen unless he belongs to this machine party. They would put their hands on our mouths and not

ALLOW US FREE SPEECH

if they could. So crazy are they on this monometallism that nothing looks or tastes right unless gold is in it.

Crime is on the increase; children clothed in five cent cotton go digs to pass the winter in; all the products of the farm lower than the cost of production! It is well that so many free coinage men are in the Sunny South. Two years of gold standard has brought us to this. Four more years will finish the work. Then cotton and the sun will be all they will have for a covering when winter comes. No chance for free and unlimited coinage through such a party as this.

CATAWBA.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

If any man must fall for me to rest,
Then seek I not to climb. Another's pain
I choose not for my good. A golden chain,
A robe of honor, is too poor a prize
To tempt my hasty hand to do a wrong
Unto a fellow man. This life hat woe
Sufficient, wrought by man's satans foe:
And who hath a heart would dare pro long
Or add a sorrow to a stricken soul
That seeks some healing balm to make it whole?
My bosom owns the brotherhood of man;
From God and truth a renegade is he
Who scorns a poor man in his poverty,
Or on his fellow lays his supercilious ban.

THOMAS MCKELLAR.

Let every friend of good government get up a club for THE CAUCASIAN.

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THE POLK MONUMENT.

TO ALLIANCEMEN AND FRIENDS OF COL. POLK:

The Polk monument is hardly half finished and the money we have collected has all been spent. We must not let the work stop here. The monument must be finished. Some Alliances have not contributed anything. They should do so. But at any rate let every Alliance and individual that has contributed send in another contribution of equal amount and this will raise sufficient money to complete the monument.

This monument should be finished without delay. We hope to have the unveiling ceremonies sometime next spring or summer.

Let every friend of Col. Polk go to work at once and raise as large a contribution as possible.

The amounts and the names of those who contribute will be published in THE CAUCASIAN as formerly. Address,

MARION BUTLER,
Raleigh, N. C.

THIS MEANS BUSINESS.

The National Executive Committee of the People's Party has called the next National convention to meet in St. Louis on July 22nd. This is wise to hold the convention after the two old party conventions.

* * *

The committee also passed a resolution calling on all voters who are opposed to the single standard and the rule of monopoly to meet there at the same time.

* * *

A special committee was appointed to go to Washington and confer with the silver forces which met in Washington yesterday, and urge them to call a convention to meet at the same time and place so that all reform forces can unite upon the same candidates for President and Vice-President.

* * *

The People's Party has never done anything that was wiser and had more practical politics in it than this

There are now fine prospects for the people to elect a man who is an American and a patriot for President.

THE OBSERVER A LITTLE MIXED.

"Some of our Democratic contemporaries are attaching undue importance we think, to the fact that the Populists in the lower house of Congress are voting with the Democrats upon almost every question that arises. They forget that the Populists are against what ever is—if they were not they would not be Populists. If the Democrats controlled the House they would be found voting with the Republicans.—Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Observer you are a little mixed. We take pleasure in straightening you. When the Republican party is in power it proceeds at once to legislate against the interests of the people and for the benefit of the gold combine and the monopolists. The People's Party fights vigorously and votes against the wrongs committed by the Republican party. When the Democratic party gets in power it at once begins to serve the same gold combine and monopolies. Then the People's Party—true to the people—takes a stand against the wrongs committed by the Democratic party.

* * *

Of course which ever old party happens to be out of power pretends to oppose what is being done for the sake of keeping up the appearance of two different parties and to fool the people. But mark you, when ever the party in power fails to muster enough votes in its own ranks to be ray the people into the hands of their enemies, then the other old party at once comes to the rescue and furnishes enough votes to commit the crime.

* * *

When the Republican party wanted to fasten the National Banking monopoly upon the backs of the people, the Democratic party came forward with enough votes to help them to success—one of the votes furnished by the Democrats to the Republicans on that occasion was the vote of ex-Senator Ransom.

* * *

When the Democratic party wanted to repeal the silver law in the last Congress, without substituting something else, the Republicans came forward and furnished enough votes to help the Democrats commit the dastardly crime.

* * *

The ranks of the People's Party is constantly being swelled by votes from both of the old parties as they realize that there is no difference between the two old parties when they are in power. They both rob the people—they both serve the gold conspirators.

* * *

Yes, the People's Party "is against what is"—that is, against the infamous wrongs committed by both of the parties. The People's Party is turning a calcium light on the illicit intercourse of these two political prostitutes and criminals. The people will soon, by exposure, force them to get married openly and live together as one. There is no incompatibility of principles and temper between them and they could live together in peace and harmony.

* * *

We hope the Observer understands why the People's Party cannot endorse the crimes committed by either one of the old parties in Congress.

THE CONVICTION OF SATTERFIELD AND BROWN.

The people must have an honest and intelligent government. Their will has for years been thwarted by cheating at the polls, but we hope the last election law will put an end to that.

* * *

But this is not all. Intelligent and incorruptible men must be sent to the legislature to put into the form of law the will of their constituents. The bare suggestion that a bill has by wilful negligence or corruption been enrolled and ratified, and thus made the law of the land, is a disgrace to the State.

* * *

At the last Superior court of Wake, the jury declared that in the passage of the notorious "Assignment Act," the Chief Clerk of the House was guilty of wilful negligence, and the Chief Enrolling Clerk guilty of wilful and corrupt negligence. If *this be true* they deserve punishment! But if there *was* corrupt negligence there *must be other guilty men.*

* * *

Where did the corruption come from? Who furnished the money? Who wrote the bill? Who paid the money? Who did the corrupting? Does it make any difference as to what political party he belongs? Is a Democratic briber less dishonorable or less deserving of punishment than a Populist or Republican briber?

* * *

We do not propose to attack the solicitor for prosecuting Satterfield and Brown. We must compliment him for the zeal and ability with which he prosecuted for the State. But he has *not gone far enough.* We suspect certain persons who were the prime movers in this corruption, but we are not at present prepared to furnish the names and the evidence; and therefore we cannot ask him to draw and send to the grand jury a bill of indictment.

* * *

But in the name of honesty, in the name of the right of the people to make their own laws, *we do insist* that he have this matter thoroughly investigated by the next grand jury.

* * *

If he will do this we PROMISE TO GIVE HIM THE NAMES of certain persons who, we think, can throw light on the subject. Turn on all the light, Mr. Solicitor! Throw out your net in the grand jury room and bring to shore all the fish without regard to political affiliations. If none are caught you will have done no harm.

* * *

In whose interest was this assignment act? If in the interest of certain Baltimore merchants, whom did they employ to carry out their wishes?

The answer to this question may give you a start.

* * *

Keep up the work. Don't stop now. The next grand jury will gladly aid you in getting at the whole truth. Don't be frightened at the possibility of catching a Democrat!!

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY GROWS.

Ex-Gov. Gibbs, of Texas, is out in a card declaring that the only hope of this country is through the People's Party. He has been a Democrat all his life and now renounces the Democratic machine because it has deserted and betrayed every vital principle of Democracy. With the late Senator Vance, he agrees that Democracy is immortal, and he joins the People's Party as the best representative of that Democracy.

The People's Party is growing very rapidly all over the country. For every prominent man, like ex-Gov. Gibbs, who joins the People's Party, there are probably over ten thousand voters who quietly resolve that the hope of the nation is in the People's Party, but whose name never appear in the newspapers.

MR. W. E FOUNTAIN.

We present this week a plain but eloquent letter from Mr. W. E. Fountain, Mayor of Tarboro. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party, but its policy has become so indefensible, that he has reached a "parting of the ways," and he parts company with it. The letter needs no comment.

Next week we will offer a biographical sketch of this gentleman.

While the little collared Cleveland-Hoax-Myth barkers and snappers are snarling at Butler and lying about him, the people and the voters are getting together and passing resolutions of thanks to him for his manly course and brave fight against Clevelandism, fraud and public thieving. Selah!

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

An effort is to be made at the present session of Congress to have the Department of Labor, which is at present under a commissioner who is not a member of the Cabinet, made a full-fledged executive department, with a secretary of Cabinet rank at its head. A bill to this effect has been introduced by Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin. The measure provides, also, for the appointment of an assistant secretary, and for the payment of both secretary and assistant secretary of the same salaries paid to similar officials in other departments. The introducer of the bill argues that the industrial classes are as clearly entitled to have an executive department of Cabinet rank to represent them as are the agriculturists, and that while the heads of the other departments may be friendly to labor, they cannot give questions affecting labor the thorough consideration which a secretary specially commisioned to do so would.

Allison, of Iowa; Harrison, of Indiana; Reed, of Maine; McKinley, of Ohio; Cullom, of Illinois; and Morton, of New York, are the aspirants for the Republican nomination for President. Cleveland is the only man spoken of now with reference to the Democratic nomination. The old party gangs have made a considerable number of nominations for the People's Party. To show how they will do and what they will do, they recently said that Marion Butler was a candidate. Now it just happens that Mr. Butler lacks three years of being old enough to be President and this is a fact that he knows. But these old crows never stop to get at facts. Guessing and lying are plenty good for their business. They could not thrive on truth.

A banker of Atlanta said that the greatest blessing that could befall the farming class of people would be about two complete failures of crops. Should this same banker take his own medicine and suffer the loss of collections for two years, says the American Nonconformist, there would be such a wail go up from the vaults of bankerdom as would reach even the chair of the President himself, and that functionary would "bust" his suspenders writing a "special" message imploring Congress to save "the soundest financial system the world ever saw."—Mercury.

We desire to say to our friends that the Congressional reports in THE CAUCASIAN are absolutely accurate as far as they go. They could be, made fuller and certainly much interesting matter could be presented if we could afford to give it. If the people would make some effort they could put this paper in a position to keep the public fully posted. If we could enlarge the paper, we would do this; and of all the important matters of the present year, a knowledge of what Congress is doing is the most important. No honest man should permit himself to be misinformed.

Now we are beginning to "get there." By the Democratic schedule the country will be surely run into hades if some accident does not occur to wreck the train. The Pope of Rome has offered to arbitrate the Venezualen matters between England and the United States—just as though there was something to arbitrate. The Pope's most holy and infallible offer may be accepted, but he may just bet his Peter's pence that it will not be until after that $100,000 which has been voted by Congress for an investigating committee has all been gobbled up.

"The next time North Carolina's Senatore decide to annihilate Senator Hill they should pounce upon him while he is asleep."—Washington Post.

When it is so easy to "put" him to sleep as appears from the Senate colloquy, the North Carolina Senators could not be so unmerciful as not to give him all the advantage he can have by being wide awake. Mr. Post, you ought to be better able to distinguish between the gapes of an old buzzard and the swoop of a young bald eagle.

Associate Justice Walter Clark is now in Mexico where he will spend some time. He has been especially engaged by the Arena to write on the economic conditions of that country. "The Two Republics," an influential journal published in the City of Mexico says:

"Judge Walter Clark, Justice of the Supreme court of North Carolina, is spending his winter vacation in Mexico. Judge Clark proposes to make a trip to the famous ruins at Mitla before returning. He is one of the most intelligent men that has visited the country this season."

Mr. R. Z. Linney recently made a speech in Congress in which he gave some figures that ought to be the concern of every voter. See what he said in our Congressional report. Then try to remember what the Democrats have said about the internal revenue, then see if you can find anything they have done about it.

The effort of some Democratic papers to make it appear to the people that Butler is a fool is indisputable evidence that these papers assume that the people are fools. This latter assumption is something which we do not believe.

It does make these dirty, disreputable little Democratic skunks try to raise an awful stink to see a North Carolina Senator taking a high stand, demanding public justice and achieving reputation.

If Senator Butler had said nothing since he has been in Washington, these gander-brained little demy editors would be squawking about a man who was afraid to open his mouth.

Rave on, ye little Democratic buzzard-perch roosters. If Senator Butler was not being generally "cussed out" by you, we would give him a few rounds ourself.

Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown are the two U. S. Senators from the new State of Utah. Both profess to be out and out silver men; but in the face of this profession they are Republicans.

MAYOR FOUNTAIN, OF TARBORO

Declares That Both the Old Parties Are False and Unreliable---Strong Facts Cited As Proof---He Declares That All Patriots Should Join The Populists In The Interest Of The Good Of Humanity.

TARBORO, N. C., Jan. 20th, 1896.

EDITOR THE CAUCASIAN:—I attended the non-partisan Silver convention held in Raleigh on Sept. 25th, 1895, as a business man and a Democrat, believing that honest convictions were paramount to party and every other consideration when the welfere and happiness of the masses were involved. It was my purpose to support a movement which I considered of supreme importance to our people. I had hoped, inasmuch as the call for the convention was issued by leading Democrats, and endorsed by Populists and Republicans, that steps would be taken whereby all advocates for the restoration of silver could be united, and demonstrate to the people that they were sincere and earnest in declaring for the free coinage of same.

Party paltforms, with double meaning, have been used for the purpose of obtaining power. None of the pledges were fulfilled, and the honest party adherents have been betrayed.

Partisanship should no longer control men when great principles, tending to the relief of the people are at stake.

As the financial question is considered so momentous, it was expected that party spirit would be laid aside, and all would unite at the Raleigh convention. After attending the caucus on the evening prior to its assembling, (in which all parties were represented) and having listened to the speeches of such prominent men as Jarvis, Ashe, Davis, Whitaker, Mott, Harris, Butler and Kitchen, that aroused and kindled patriotic emotions and elicited such applause, when all declared that the convention was in the interest of humanity and above party—great was my surprise when some of those present the day before failed to attend and participate in the deliberations of the convention next day. Hence my remark to the News and Observer reporter: "That the convention had opened the way for independent action on the part of all sincere silver Democrats:"

I did not expect anything but false-playing on the part of the Ransom administration element, but I did expect to see Senator Jarvis, to whom many were looking for leadership, throw himself with zeal into the movement. His failure to do so, and the subsequent declaration of the Democratic leaders and newspapers to prove their sincerity in support of bimetallism by the endorsement of the resolutions adopted by the convention, have convinced me that the game of deception is to be practiced, and party prejudices appealled to.

My object in writing this letter is to emphasize the statement in regard to independent action, and to say that we are in earnest in our advocacy of the silver question, that the time has come for the people to rise above party and think and act for themselves. Selfishness, greed, and bitter political intolerance have dominated and corrupted the two old parties, and proven a curse to this and the coming generation, by placing upon them burdens too grievous to be borne.

We, as freemen, should break loose from these fetters and influences, or they will eventually doom us as a nation.

With the dawn of the twentieth century let us achieve greater advancement in Christian civilization, institute a new order of reforms, whereby burdens may be lightened and mankind lifted, and be known in history as a mighty nation of the most enlightened and brilliant age of the world—the electric age, when touched by Divine love formed a mighty current and man stood to man as brother.

Both of the old political parties have shown that they are on the side of Mammon. The People's Party was born of necessity. Its mission is to work out the reforms demanded by the multitude. It behooves all patriots to join it and aid in promoting the good of humanity. It has been ridiculed, misrepresented and spit upon by politicians and gold-worshippers. Did they do less to Christ?

W. E. FOUNTAIN.

Say, when you read the Congressional reports do you observe a very significant fact? You may easily see that Senator Butler has put that professing silver gang in a hole in the Senate. His resolutions have brought that body face to face with the great issue of the day, and it begins to look as though he will make those old duffers and dodgers show what they mean, And now when they can't dodge without showing the cloven foot, they are trying to steal Butler's thunder. Old Mills, of Texas, and old Pugh, of Alabama, have both introduced resolutions of the same nature of those introduced by Butler and are making big speeches on them. But it seems they are in no hurry to come to a vote and make a record. Do you see?

The great bond syndicate has been dissolved. This means an ending of the scandalous secret deals. But the bonds will be issued all the same if something does not happen quick. This is but little less scandalous than the secret bond business. The men who composed the syndicate have still got the gold, and they will yet get the bonds. They will not make quite so much as they did before, but they will make more in the long run than the bonds will amount to. In thirty years they will get one hundred and twenty million dollars interest on one hundred million dollars (face) of bonds, and then the government will have to redeem the bonds as well.

Senator Butler put both old parties in a hole when he told them on the floor of the Senate a few days ago that he could pledge either side six People's Party votes that would vote to stop the issue of bonds. He went further and said that either side could get six votes (which would give to either side a majority) now or any hour when they saw fit to offer or try to pass any measure for the relief of the American people. Neither side can now escape responsibility for want of votes enough to make a majority.

If the Democratic papers that are so persistently "trying" (trying is all) to misrepresent the North Carolina Senators, would have the common decency and fairness to print some of their speeches, their readers would see what colossal falsifiers these demy papers are. But of all things desired by this disgusting Democratic crew, the most desired is that these speeches shall not get before the people. But they'll "get there all the same!"

The fact that the North Carolina senior Senator is making himself felt and doing something is a source of agonizing annoyance and desperate rage to Democrats in this State. He is getting more cussing and more abuse than any other man who ever held the same position from the old North State, and the "wherefore" from whence this dirty and malignant abuse comes is the best evidence that some hit dogs are hollering.

It is said that the war in Cuba has already cost Spain $60,000,000, and all she has to show for it is Gomez and his followers giving pyrotechnic exhibitions within gunshot of Havana.—Star.

The National Democratic Convention.

The Democratic National Executive Committee met in Washington last week to decide upon the time and place for the next National Democratic convention. Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Cincinnati, all made a fight through representatives to get the meeting. Twenty-nine ballots were held by the committee before a choice was made, and on this ballot Chicago was chosen as the place. The date had already been set for July 7th. The silver strength of the committee was for St. Louis and voted for that town, but the goldbugs favored Chicago and won, as the goldbugs always do with Democrats. This vote showed that *twenty-six members* of the National Democratic committee were GOLDBUGS, and that *twenty-four* members of this National Democratic committee were SILVER MEN. Its funny, but in any little matter of contest among Democrats, it always happens that goldbug Democrats can defeat silver Democrats. What in the deuce is a Democrat anyway?

CONGRATULATED SILVER SENATORS

A Michigan Committee of All Parties Decries an Issue of Bonds.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—An executive committee of nine, representing all politiral parties, was appointed at to-day's session of the free silver conference, who will carry on the work of organization and education. A dispatch was ordered sent to United States Senators Jones, Teller, and Morgan, congratulating them on their fight "in the interest of the people and against plutocracy," and adding that "regardless of party, Michigan is with you against all bond issues, against the gold standard, and in favor of the constitutional money of the country."

Thanks to Senator Butler.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Jan. 17.—At a regular meeting of Berea Alliance, No. 1103, held January 14th, 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resoleed, 1st, That the thanks of this Alliance are hereby tendered to our worthy Senator, the Hon. Marion Butler, for his patriotic effort in trying to prevent the further issue of interest bearing bonds, and in trying to enact laws to tax incomes, and for his efforts to restore silver to its constitutional place as a money metal.

2nd, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Progressive Farmer and THE CAUCASIAN for publication; a copy sent to Senator Butler and a copy spread upon the minutes of this Alliance.

J. C. PERRY,
Secretary.

Another "Goldbug" Bimetallist.

J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, has just been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Republican legislature of that State. He seems to be another one of these straddle bugs, or what may be called a "goldbug" bimetallist. That is to say, while he knows that the demonetization of silver was an infamous crime, he will not try to correct it unless somebody says he may. In making acknowledgments of his election he said:

"I believe also in bimetallism. (Applause.) I believe the world made a mistake when it demonetized silver. I sincerely hope some safe way may be found for the restoration of silver to its rightful place alongside of gold as a money of ultimate redemption. I shall favor every measure calculated, in my judgment, to bring about that result, subject always, however, to the condition that it provides for the maintenance of the parity of the two metals. Every dollar of money issued by the United States government, whether gold, silver, or paper, must be of exactly equal value with every other dollar. The United States cannot afford to have a currency system or a money standard less good or less high than the best in all the world.

Democrats Scarce in Colorado.

Washington Post.]

National Democratic Committeeman Charles S. Thomas, of Denver, who was at the Capitol, yesterday, made a prediction.

"The vote of Colorado," he said, "will not be cast in the next election for a single standard man, either Republican or Democrat. If the two great parties nominate men who are on a gold basis, as now seems likely, the vote of Colorado will go to the nominee of the silver party, of the Populist Party, or any other man who is favorable to silver."

"Have the Democrats begun to figure on whom their candidate shall be?"

"There are very few Democrats in our country since Mr. Cleveland has been President," was the reply, "except those who hold the offices. These office-holding Democrats made an attempt not long ago to organize themselves as the Democratic Party of the State, but we seriously objected, and their effort failed. I don't know who we will nominate—I am not even certain that it is worth while nominating anybody at all."

GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.

109th Annual Convention—B. N. Dukes Offer To The Asylum Raised to $10,000—The Lodge Will Honor George Washington in 1899.

The Grand Lodge of Masons convened in 109th annual communication in this city last week. The Grand officers present were: Francis M. Moye, Grand Master; Richard J. Noble, Deputy Grand Master; Walter E. Moore, Senior Grand Warden; James A. Leach, Junior Grand Warden; William Simpson, Grand Treasurer, John C. Drewry, Grand Secretary; M. L. Winston, Grand Chaplain; Henry I. Clark, Senior Grand Deacon; Beverly S. Royster, Junior Grand Deacon; Francis D. Winston, Grand Marshal; E. B. Neave, Grand Sword Bearer; A. J. Harrell, Grand Pursuivant; W. H. Applewhite, Grand Steward; D. S. Gurley, Grand Steward; Robert H. Bradley, Grand Tiler. The Past Grand officers present were Horace H. Munson, John W. Cotten, John Nichols, Past Grand Masters; S. H. Rountree, Past Junior Grand Warden; Gustave Rosenthal and William H. Bain, Grand Secretaries.

161 lodges were represented.

The report of the Oxford asylum shows receipts of $20,622, of which the Grand Lodge gave $2,000. The State appropriation is $10,000. Disbursements were $19,775. The asylum is out of debt.

Last year Mr. B. N. Duke, of Durham, offered $5,000 for new buildings if like amount were raised, and he extended that offer this year increasing the amount to $10,000. 190 pupils were reported at the asylum.

It was found that $3,100 had been raised during the past year, and during the meeting of the Lodge $3,000 was raised and pledged and enthusiastic arrangement were made for the speedy raising of the balance of the second $5,000.

Election of officers for the year were as follows:

F. M. Moye was elected Grand Master; J. C. Drewry was re-elected grand secretary; William Simpson, grand treasurer; W. H. Summerville, deputy grand master; Walter E. Moore, senior, grand warden; B. S. Royster, junior grand warden.

Grand Master of Masons Moye appointed officers as follows: H. I. Clark, senior grand deacon; F. D. Winston, junior grand deacon; E. B. Neave, grand marshal; A. J. Harrell, grand sword-bearer; W. H. Applewhite, grand pursuivant; D. S. Gurley and J. T. Reed, grand stewards; B. W. Hatcher, grand lecturer; Rev. M. L. Winston, grand chaplain. The officers were installed by Past Grand Master Horace H. Munson. A resolution was adopted thanking B. N. Duke for his ten thousand dollar gift to the Oxford Asylum. The Lodge appropriated $3,500 to the orphan asylum for the current year. J. M. Curren was re-elected a director of the asylum.

The Lodge adopted a resolution that it would participate in the ceremonies at Washington and Mt. Vernon, in honor of George Washington, in December, 1899.

Government Ownership of Railroads.

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, Mich., in a recent address on "trusts," stated "that in Australia you can ride 1,000 miles across country for $6.50, first class, while workmen can ride six miles for 2 cents, while railroad men receive 25 to 30 per cent more wages for eight hours of labor than they are paid in this country for ten hours. In Hungary, where the roads are owned by the State, you can ride six miles for 1 cent, and since the roads were bought by the government the men's wages have doubled. Belgium tells the same story, and, moreover, derives $4,000,000 a year from the railroads. In Germany you can ride four miles for 1 cent on State roads and wages are 125 per cent higher than under private ownership."

As the above figures show, government ownership of railroads is proving a great success in Australia, Germany, Hungary and other countries. Passengers are carried for less than one-third the rate per mile charged by railroad corporations in this country, the employees receiving better pay and the tax burdens of the people are relieved by the large income arising from the operation of governments roads. Every objection to government ownership has been met and settled in favor of the system.

Gold for Six Cents.

The remarkable discoveries of gold recently made in Colorado causes the Denver Road to get off the following:

Colorado's gold is measured by the gold standard. Southern cotton is measured by the gold standard. Western wheat is measured by the gold standard. Eastern labor is measured by the gold standard. Middle States mortgages are all payable in gold.

Scratch your ear and reflect.

Can't the "silver barons" of Colorado and the "mine owners" of Colorado who fought the free coinage battles for these sections, sit down and smile at the discomforture of those who haven't gold to sell on gold basis prices?

The "silver barons" and "mine owners" of Colorado are now all producers of gold. The higher gold is, the cheaper labor is, and that is what we gold mine owners can stand at the present time. The higher gold is the more of eastern machinery, eastern coffins, eastern shoes, eastern nutmegs, eastern furniture it will buy—Colorado can stand it if the east can.

The higher gold is the cheaper Colorado can buy her cotton, wool and pork, and the cheaper the mortgage-ridden d—fools of the middle, west and south must sell us the stuff.

Our output of gold for 1895 will be fully as great as our greatest output of silver ever was. In 1896 Colorado will produce not less than $50,000,000 in gold.

Ha! Ha!

The "silver barons" of Colorado greet the chuckleheaded east and south who oppose "free coinage" because it is "Colorado silver mine owners" proposition. If that section of God's green earth can stand it, we will guarantee that Colorado can.

Wow! Think of mining gold by the cart load for six cents on the dollar? Where! or where! is that "intrinsic value" idiot—show him to us!

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W. G. Skinner is one of the best known men in Wakefield, Mass. He is a war veteran and everybody's friend. He says: "I had rheumatism and was in poor health a long time. Indications pointed towards the accumulation of impurities in the blood and germs of disease I was constipated and had no appetite. I evidently needed a good blood purifier and decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It made a change all through my system, gave me an appetite and worked effectively on my blood. I am now perfectly well, my blood has been put in good order, thanks to Hood's." W. G. SKINNER.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., January 23, 1896.

NOTICE!

J. P. Sossaman, Alliance organizer for the eleventh district of N. C., is authorized to take subscriptions for THE CAUCASIAN and give receipts for subscriptions. His district is composed of Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln and Iredell counties. Address him at Huntersville or Charlotte, N. C.

Death of Thomas L. Nugent.

Not since the death of the Alliance president, Col. L. L. Polk, has the dread messenger summoned so shining a mark in Populist circles as Thomas L. Nugent, recent candidate for Governor of Texas on the Populist ticket.

Mr. Nugent well nigh led the Populist hosts to victory at the last State election in Texas, and it was generally conceded that another campaign under his leadership would inevitably swing that stronghold of Democracy into the Populist column.

Mr. Nugent had acquired a national reputation, not only as a patriot and a Populist, but as a citizen of spotless character and honorable and exalted aspirations. He was also frequently mentioned as a probable candidate for the presidency.

He will be greatly missed in Populist councils of both state and nation.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Should be Appointed, Says Judge Whitaker to Find Who Enrolled The Bill.

Ex-Judge Whitaker has thrown additional light upon the fraudulent enrollment of the assignment act. He says:

"From what I have heard, I suspect that the bill was fraudulently obtained and the person and persons engaged were paid for it.

"I do not believe that the Court, owing to restraints and technicalities will ever be able to develop the whole truth. I do not mean to say that Mr. Satterfield or Mr. Brown is guilty of enrolling the bill, nor do I mean any particular person.

"I believe it to be one of the first duties of the next Legislature upon assembling, to appoint an able and fearless investigating committee to investigate this matter, and that nothing short of this will ever locate the guilty parties.

"The question is one which stands above all political parties and I believe if probed, it would be found that a Democrat, Populist and Republican would be equally guilty."

Maj. Grant in Washington.

Washington Post]

Maj. Hiram L. Grant, of North Carolina, who is one of the candidates for sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, has a souvenir which he prizes above any treasure. It is a medal presented to him by Gen. Gilmore for brave and meritorious conduct at the charge at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, on the night of July 18, 1863. He was sergeant of Company A, Sixth Connecticut Infantry, and bears a scar on his person as a reminder of that memorable night. He entered North Carolina at Fort Fisher, and participated in that terrible assault, in Feb. 1895, with the rank of captain, and was promoted to that of major. After the fall of Wilmington he was made provost marshal of that city, and after the war became a citizen of Goldsboro. He engaged in business and has lived there ever since.

He was among the first to launch the coalition movement in North Carolina, which resulted in such a victory. He was himself elected a State Senator and was the only Union soldier in that body. He won the esteem and confidence of his political opponents and the ex-Confederate soldiers by introducing and passing the bill appropriating $10,000 to complete the Confederate monument at Raleigh.

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If you want to whip an enemy, its not a good plan to furnish him ammunition to shoot you with, and its not a good plan for Populists to support a Democratic county paper "just to get the county news," when it is possible to have a local paper of their own. If you want a Populist paper for your county to help you fight the battles of the coming campaign, you can have it. For further information address

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THE CAUCASIAN, $1.00 per year.

The National Congress

[Continued From First Page.

als, and he offered an amendment to make this bill give $50. It was shown that Mrs. Gogswell had no family to support, and this led Senator Allen to make the following remarks:

"Mr. President, I had some experience during the late war in following brigadier-generals, sometimes following them and they sometimes following us. I understand quite distinctly that their services were not at all times as meritorious as they have sometimes been described in later years. If we would pay attention to the Committee on Pensions and the laudations indulged in here from time to time by certain Senators who had no experience whatever as soldiers we would suppose that the battles of this country had been fought alone by brigadier-generals and major-generals, and that no person below the rank of a brigadier-general could be found in the late war on either side. I want to say that it was the services of the humble private soldiers during the last war that put stars upon the shoulders of some of the gentlemen whose widows are now being pensioned in fabulous sums.

I say it is decidedly un-American to discriminate between the poor struggling widow of a private soldier and the struggling widow of a brigadier-general. I know of thousands of honest women in this country, intelligent women, struggling upon a pension of ten or fifteen dollars a month, supporting a family, raising and educating children, who are or should be as meritorious in the eyes of this country as the widow of the most distinguished general in our late army. It is a species of namby-pambyism, of flunkeysm, to make this discrimination."

"I do not want my position to be misunderstood. I repeat, it is my sincere desire to see every meritorious soldier in this Union pensioned, and pensioned adequately. I want to see every meritorious soldier's widow and his dependent children pensioned adequately. But I can not for the life of me see the distinction that is made in this Chamber between the services of the man who carried his musket through the mud and in the rain and storm, who performed his duty upon the skirmish line, in the camp, and in the field, and the man who rode on horseback and happened to command the brigade of which the private soldier was a member."

But Senator Allen could not down the pension grabbing gang. A long debate ensued in this particular case, which is a sample of scores upon scores of the same kind that come up, but the grabbers won as usual. A roll call was had, and the vote resulted as follows: For $50 a month 23; for $75 a month 36; not voting 28. Butler voted for $50 and Pritchard voted for $75.00.

The bond bill passed by the House, with the free silver coinage bill offered as a substitute by the Senate committee on finance came up. Senator Butler made a speech of two hours' length on the bill and the amendment offered by himself. This speech will be presented in full to the North Carolina people in some way, but THE CAUCASIAN has not space for it this week.

Senator Butler said in part:

"Mr. President, certainly every man who is opposed to further increasing the public debt favors this amendment. And I cannot see how even the men who favor a further issue of bonds can oppose it. The effect of it is simply to prohibit the President from issuing more bonds without the advice and consent of Congress. I deny that he has that power now, but inasmuch as he claims he has that power, and inasmuch as some Senators on this floor admit the same, while many others deny or question the authority, we should promptly pass this amendment and settle the controversy. If the President has power to issue the bonds which he has already sold, under this law of 1875, then he has the power to issue a thousand millions of such bonds without the advice or consent of Congress. Such tremendous and dangerous power can not safely be put in the hands of any one man. It is the power to bankrupt a nation at one stroke of the pen.

The power to control our finances was vested by the Constitution not in the President, but in Congress, and we should lose no time in assuming our sworn and constitutional duty in this respect. The language of the Constitution is as follows:

"Congress shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States."

But nowhere does it give that power to the President, and nowhere does it authorize us to delegate that power to the President. It is the duty of Congress to deal with these questions. It is the duty of Congress to decide, first, whether or not bonds shall be issued to borrow money, and if they are to be issued it is the duty of Congress to determine how and under what conditions.

I offered a bill containing this same provision before the President made his last call for bonds. If Congress had promptly passed it then $100,000,000 of debt, with the interest that will accumulate, would have been saved the American people. We do not know what day or what hour the President may see fit to again burden the people with debt without their consent or the consent of their representatives in Congress."

During his speech Senator Butler referred to the fact that Senator Hill was boosting up the Cleveland bond issue. A colloquy occurred in which the Tammany-Bowery wit of the peanut-politician (Hill) did its level best to break out of the pen which Butler put him in, but it was a weak and pitiful effort. It looked like an old buzzard trying to get away from a young bald eagle. Senator Butler said:

"A few days ago the Senator from New York [Mr. Hill], in a speech on this floor attempted to justify the administration in pursuing this suicidal course. Now, I would like to ask him a question, or, rather, to put a plain, simple, business proposition to him. It is this: Suppose on January 1, 1895, I had given my note to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman], in which I promised to pay him on January 1, 1896, either 1,000 bushels of wheat or 2,000 bushels of corn at my option. Suppose on the 1st day of June my business called me to Europe, and, knowing that I could not return before the 1st of January, that I had asked the Senator from New York to act as my friend and trusted agent, and to pay this debt for me on the 1st of January, in the manner that would be most advantageous to me. Of course, I would have called his attention to the fact that my crop had not been harvested, that I did not know how my yield of corn or wheat would be, but that I feared that my wheat crop was short. Now let us suppose that my corn crop was a bountiful one, but that my wheat crop was a failure. I want to ask the Senator from New York whether, under these conditions, he would have paid my debt to the Senator from Ohio in the corn which I had in my barn in abundance, or would he have mortgaged my farm to raise money with which to buy wheat to pay the debt?

MR. HILL. Does the Senator want an answer to that long and complicated question now?

MR. BUTLER. The Senator can use his own pleasure, but I would be glad to hear from him now.

MR. HILL. I have forgotten what the first part of the question was.

MR. BUTLER. That is the way with these goldbugs. They excuse their wrongdoing by ignorance and want of memory. [Laughter.] That is the only excuse for their sins of omission and commission.

MR. HILL. I hardly think the Senator from North Carolina can expect me right off to answer a long question that takes about one page of recital—recital of the ridiculous fact that the Senator from Ohio would be apt to take the Senator's note for any very large amount.

MR. BUTLER. Unless it was payable in gold.

MR. HILL. Well, if payable in any way, possibly. There are too many assumptions in it, and it requires rather too much deliberation to answer it off-hand in a reasonable time.

MR. BUTLER. I will give the Senator from New York an opportunity to think over it and give the answer at his leisure.

MR. HILL. It does not require very much time, but I hardly think I will indulge myself now to answer the question.

MR. BUTLER. Then I will proceed to say what I think the Senator would and should do as my trusted friend. The fact that the Senator from Ohio——

MR. HILL. The Senator can answer it himself if he wants to. I have no objection to that.

MR. BUTLER. I did not catch the Senator's remark.

MR. HILL. I say the Senator can answer it himself if he so desires.

MR. BUTLER. The Senator from New York will have full opportunity to correct my statement as to how he would act if I do not state it correctly. I will state what it would be his duty to do, and leave it for him to say whether or not he would do his duty.

No doubt the Senator from Ohio would demand payment in wheat, but you would not for a moment consider his demand. You would call his attention to the letter of the contract and insist on paying him according to the contract, in the manner most advantageous to me. Especially would you do this if you had learned that the Senator from Ohio had cornered all of the wheat in the country, and besides had nearly every other farmer in the country in debt to him on the same kind of notes and was trying to force payment from them all in wheat, when there was no wheat to be had except you purchased it from him and at a price double what it was when the debt was made."

If we are opposed to bonds let us be honest and say so; let us pass this amendment, and do it now. Neither the Democratic party nor the Republican party can escape responsibility by claiming not to have a majority of this body. I PLEDGE SIX PEOPLE'S PARTY VOTES IN THIS CHAMBER TO EITHER PARTY THAT WILL VOTE TO STOP THE FURTHER ISSUE OF BONDS, AND SIX VOTES WILL GIVE TO EITHER SIDE A MAJORITY. IN FACT, EITHER PARTY CAN HAVE A MAJORITY IN THIS BODY ANY HOUR THAT THEY DESIRE TO PASS ANY LAW IN THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. The Democratic party had a majority in both Houses of the last Congress, and yet they sat still and saw the President issue over $162,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds without raising a protest or passing any law to prohibit it. Only the other day we were confronted with the remarkable spectacle of Republican leaders criticising the President in his course. They seem to be criticising him and the Democratic party for having indorsed and pursued, in the main, the financial policy fastened upon this country by the Republican party, and when they were asked to go squarely on record in favor of bonds or against bonds on an amendment which I offered to the resolution submitted by the Senator from West Virginia we found it impossible to bring the question to a vote.

I appeal to both sides to reverse their policies and to stop this great wrong. Your crimes against the American people have been great and grievous, but it is never too late to mend. I call upon you to do it now. Let either of the old parties bring in a bill that will stop these wrongs and settle our present difficulties with equal justice to all sides, and the People's Party will at once join you in such laudable and patriotic efforts. We will EVEN SACRIFICE OUR PARTY ORGANIZATION if by so doing we can save the nation from British rule and restore prosperity to our people.

House.

Another long wrangle by pension grabbers and twenty-five more pension bills introduced.

Mr. Shafroth introduced a bill to foreclose the lien of the United States upon the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, and to incorporate a company for the purpose of operating the same until the debts due to the government, about $100,000,000, are fully paid.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15.—SENATE.

Only three pension bills were introduced to-day.

Mr. Mills, (Dem.) introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, First, That the United States legal-tender notes now outstanding should not be retired, canceled, or funded into the interest-bearing bonds, but when received into the Treasury they should be paid out again and kept in circulation.

Second, That the whole of the silver bullion now in the Treasury should be coined as rapidly as possible. The coins from the seigniorage should be paid out in the current expenditures and the other in the redemption of the Treasury notes issued on its purchase.

Third, That when from any cause there should be a deficit in the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury should issue legal-tender notes sufficient in amount to meet all demands for current expenditure, and when said notes are returned into the Treasury they should be destroyed.

Fourth, That all laws now existing which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell interest-bearing bonds of the government should be repealed.

Fifth, That it is not only the established policy of the United States to keep all kinds of money is sued under their authority at par, but it is also the established policy of the United States to require all creditors, public and private, to receive the gold and silver coins in payment of all obligations where the terms of the contract stipulate for coin payment, and that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay United States notes when presented in both gold and silver coins.

Sixth, That we repudiate the idea that a public debt is a public blessing; on the contrary, it is a burden which the interests of the people and the preservation of the public credit demand should be removed as rapidly as practicable.

Seventh, The sinking fund established by law should be rigidly complied with, and the amount now provided should be re-enforced so that the whole interest-bearing debt should be extinguished as rapidly as possible without imposing unnecessary burdens upon the resources of the country.

Mr. Mills made an extensive and forcible address in support of this resolution.

Mr. Pugh, (Dem.) offered the following:

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That, the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued under acts of Congress, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal-tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Mr. PUGH said: The concurrent resolution I have introduced is an exact copy of what is known as the Stanley Matthews resolution, which passed both Houses of Congress in 1878, by a two-thirds vote.

House.

The day was spent in a pension grab wrangle and twenty-nine new pension bills were introduced.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16TH.—SENATE.

Five pension bills were introduced.

Mr. ALLEN, (Pop.) Mr. President, I wish to call attention to a matter that occurred yesterday. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations reported back the bill to prevent citizens of the United States from soliciting or receiving and accepting titles, or patents of nobility, or degrees of honor from foreign nations, and for other purposes, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to. The Senator from Ohio in making the report said:

"The committee are of opinion that it is hardly worth while to dignify with the form of legislation the fact that some American citizens receive titles from a foreign government; that they ought to be laughed at rather than be sent to the penitentiary for a crime."

I do not believe that the American people think that way. I believe the patriotic people, the true American citizens of this country want to see a law passed by Congress that will punish as a crime any man who may accept a title or patent of nobility from a foreign government. I hope the Senator who had charge of this measure will permit an order to be made this morning placing the bill upon the calendar for consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the vote by which the bill was indefinitely postponed will be reconsidered, and the bill will be placed on the calendar with the adverse report of the committee. The chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

There was some discussion on the matter of recognizing the independence of Cuba. Then there was some talk on the bill to construct government telegraph cables in the Pacific ocean, in which Mr. Allen took an active part.

House.

This day was also spent in discussing pensions.

Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, made a strong speech in which he gave some interesting figures. He showed the amount of internal revenue of various States and the amount of money the same States received as pensions. He said, while speaking of pensions as a result of the war:

"My section went under. I recognize the great principle that the government owes to this class of its public servants, the soldiers who fought to preserve it, the duty now of pensioning them, but at the same time, Mr. Chairman, while that is so, I want to call the attention of the committee to some little matters that have given me some trouble. It is this, and if there can possibly be a remedy all patriots will unite in trying to bring it about: It is the inequality resulting from the operation of our pension system. I want to give you some figures which I prepared hurriedly this morning from documents. The internal revenues collected from this Republic to-day amount to enough to pay the pensions of the Republic, and very little more.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it turns out that North Carolina, the State I in part represent, pays $2,632,779.69 under the operation of the internal-revenue system. I mean, of course, the entire revenue obtained from the internal-revenue system. You never hear me say a word in disparagement of that system of revenue which we collect from customs duties, because in my opinion it is the light and life of this Republic, North and South. [Applause.] But so far as the internal revenues are concerned, if gentlemen will but think for a moment of their operation in the light of the amount of the pensions of this country they must see that it is *absolute death to* the State of North Carolina. How can we remedy this?"

MR. BRUMM. Repeal them.

MR. LINNEY. This moment should that be done if I had such power.

MR. BRUMM. I am in favor of their repeal.

MR. LINNEY. God bless my friend. Will you help me to do it?

MR. BRUMM. I will.

MR. LINNEY. Then I will introduce a bill to-day. Now mark it, we pay $2,632,779, as I have said. We get back in pensions how much? Five hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars. We lose by the arrangement over $2,000,000 every year. Yet we have only $7 per capita circulation, while many of the great States of the North have over $200 per capita circulation.

The great State of Massachusetts pays, under the system of internal revenue, $2,687,178.35 and gets back, under the system of pensions which now exists and will continue to exist of necessity, $5,948,985.49.

The great State of Ohio pays $12,477,148.01 of internal revenue, and she gets back, in the form of pensions, $14,737,191.54.

The great State of Pennsylvania pays $10,981,086.12 internal revenue, and she gets back $13,574,346.56

The State of Iowa pays $465,105.87 internal revenue, and gets back in pensions $5,760,000.

Kansas, "bleeding Kansas," pays $277,633.81 internal revenue, and gets back in the form of pensions $6,084,592.16.

In North Carolina the enterprises of our people connected with the internal-revenue system consist largely in small distilleries. We have been a pretty small people anyway since the war crippled us, except thank God, in courage, and I hope I may be pardoned for claiming a reasonable share of intelligence for my State. For this reason our financial enterprises have been on a small scale.

Now, it is a common thing for a Government officer to go around, and, by a mere view of the premises of one of these distilleries, to make what he calls a "delinquent assessment" of taxes against the distiller, and thus, by his mere declaration, that tax is almost as effectively levied as it would be after verdict and judgment by a competent court, and the property of the man is sold without a hearing before a jury, or before a justice of the peace, or before any other judicial tribunal known to the law. I hope our friends will help us to abolish that evil, and if the distinguished gentleman who answed me awhile ago so patriotically [Mr. BRUMM] will only get enough members of this House to march at elbow touch with him we will assail this entire iniquity, this accursed internal-revenue system, and blot it from the face of God's green earth, and then we will put a tariff tax upon the goods of foreigners that come into this country large enough to meet the entire demands of the Governments. [Applause on the Republican side.] Then indeed North Carolina will have an equal chance in the race of life with Pennsylvania, and will make a showing equal to Kansas, equal to New York, equal to any of the other great States; and then, if in five years after that is done, we are not 100 per cent. higher than we are now in all that makes a State great I will never ask another favor of this House. [Prolonged applause on the Republican side.]

Twenty-six pension bills were introduced.

COL. SKINNER'S BILL.

He Wants Goldbug Statesmen and Office Holders To Be Paid at the Rate of Gold-standard Wages.

Col. Harry Skinner is right after the goldbugs. He says if they want a gold standard they ought to be paid in gold standard wages. He has introduced a bill concerning which the Washington Post says:

Probably the most unique bill introduced in Congress this session comes from Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, who purposes to press a measure which provides for a reduction of one-third of all "dispensation paid to persons in public service, and thereby to meet the deficiency in the Treasury." In other words; Mr. Skinner designs in his bill to freeze out all the office-holders, including, of course, the President, Cabinet, and both branches of Congress, until a law is placed on the statute books providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

In the preamble of his bill Mr. Skinner sets it forth as an unassailable, self-evident fact that "the demonetization of silver has resulted in the depreciation of land, labor, products, and the stagnation of business." The salaries of all government officials and employes, he holds, were based upon prices and conditions existing prior to the demonetization of silver, and "all government officials and employes are receiving salaries and wages in excess of what the same service would command in any other field of employment." From these and other premises he ordains the enactment of a law in three sections, as follows:

Section 1. That all compensation, whether paid as salaries, fees per diem, mileage or otherwise of any person, officer or employe in any branch of the public service shall be and is hereby reduced to the extent of 33⅓ per centum of their present amounts.

Section 2. That on and after the passage of this act all compensation of persons employed in any branch of the public service shall be computed and paid on a basis of the reduction provided for in section 1 of this act.

Section 3. That the law which shall hereafter be passed authorizing the opening of the United States mints for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 shall work and operate as a repeal of this act, and restore to all persons, officers or employes in any branch of the public service the same salaries and wages that they received prior to the passage of this act.

NORTH CAROLINA BILLS.

Skinner on Lumber and Settle on Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Special.—Representative Skinner, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill to protect lumber by imposing duties of $1 per 1,000 feet on rough, $1.50 on sawed, and $2 on planed, with an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. upon shingles.

Mr. Settle has introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 for enlarging the Federal building at Greensboro.

It's pitiful, good people,
Who give the votes that win,
That when you turn the rascals out
You turn the rascals in!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Let every friend of good government get up a club for THE CAUCASIAN

DUKE CIGARETTES

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AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

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—OR—
A COUNTY OFFICER?
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J. O. Bryan, Battleboro, N. C.
500 lbs at $72.50 per 100 lbs.
200 lbs. at $83.67 per 100 lbs.
Howard & Smithson, Battleboro
210 lbs. at $61 50 per 100 lbs.
M. F. Parham, Rocky Mt., N. C.
500 lbs. at $50 per 100 lbs.
100 lbs. at $62 per 100 lbs.
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800 lbs. at $50 per 100 lbs.
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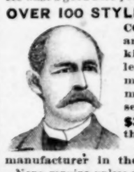
OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



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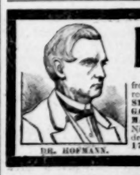
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



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I WILL SEND (SEALED) free, Old Doctor Hofmann's recipe that will develop SMALL, SHRUNKEN OR GANS. It cured me of LOST MANHOOD, Self-Abuse, Nightly Emissions, etc. Address, T. A. KOEKER, Box 1709, Kalamazoo, Mich.
DR. HOFMANN.

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OLD DOMINION GUANO COMPANY, BRANCH,
Norfolk, Va.

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BUY USEFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL PRESENTS.
We have a store full and will make you
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES.
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GEORGIA BUS. COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Wanted—To correspond with strong young men wishing to become Populist orators who are willing to work hard for Reform on a small salary. Address,
PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.,
Box 88, Baltimore, Md.

WORK—NOT ALMS

What! charity? No thank you, sir!
I haven't come to that!
I'm poor—in want—but I'm not here
A-holding out my hat.
I've two good arms, a willing strength—
I'm not the man to shirk.
I don't ask alms, sir. All I want
Is just a chance to work.

I'm not a beggar, sir, thank God!
I only ask my my right—
A chance to earn what I and mine
Require, and in the sight
Of fellowmen to be a man,
And hold my head up straight.
Whose child your child, sir, could not scorn
As an associate.

My wife and child need food and warmth—
And I can give them all
They need, with work—and help as well,
At my neighbor's call.
But idle hands are helpless, sir,
And so I ask of you
A chance to show what mine are worth—
Some honest work to do.

I'm only one of thousands—and
We are are not beggars, sir!
We're just as willing now to work
As good men ever were.
Don't treat us, sir, like mendicants
Whom you would fain avoid,
But give, for God's sake if you can.
Work for the unemployed.

—WILLIAM H. HILLS
in Harper's Weekly.

HOLDEN'S POEM.

Thanks to Judge Schenck for Bringing It to Light—Some Reminiscenses.

Allow me through the CAUCASIAN to return my grateful thanks to the Hon. D. Schenck for publishing in the Winston Republican the poem of a Home Above "Mid the numberless stars of the beautiful sky."

Judge Schenck is kind enough to say of it that he considers it one of "the sweetest gems which has found its way to the public for many years"

And I also beg to return my many thanks to you for republishing it in the CAUCASIAN of last week.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have something to say about this little poem if you will be kind enough to let me do so. When Joe Holden wrote it I was working in his father's printing office as foreman. Joe and myself had been associated together in the printing office for years as he grew up. In fact, I learned him how to set type. He always appeared to think much of me, and I dearly loved the boy.

One morning he walked into the printing office, and pulled out of his pocket this poem, and asked me to read it and tell him what I thought of it. I read it over twice carefully, and said to him that "I thought it was beautiful." But I suggested to him that where he had "sheen" in two lines together, to change the last one to brightness, as it meant the same thing; that the word "sheen" coming in two lines together did not sound well: but he said "that would make too many syllables!" As I did not know what syllabication had to do with poetry, I said no more about that. I suggested some other minor alterations, but he did not adopt them, and had it published as he had originally written it. And I am truly glad he did, for I might have caused him to ruin it.

I am now an old man, and have often sat on the porch at evenings and looked "Mid the numberless stars of the beautiful sky," and wondered which one Joe was in. And I have always invariably selected the brightest one I could see, and I still hope, when I die, that I may be able to get to one near him.

The Hon. Joseph W. Holden was one of the greatest young men ever born in the State. He was one of the finest speakers I ever heard on the stump. A few years after the war he was a candidate for the Legislature, as also was the Hon. Bat. Moore, as he was then familiarly called. They, with myself as candidate for Superior Court Clerk, and others for various offices, were to meet at John Lewis Johnson's, in Middle Creek township, to open the campaign. We all got there by 11 o'clock in the morniug, and arranged as to who should speak first and so on.

All the "small fry" were to speak first, then Hon. Joseph Holden, and last, as he was the oldest man, the Hon. Bat. Moore. There was a tremendous crowd present. After the "small fry" had gotten through, the Hon. Joseph Holden took the stand, and for one hour and twenty minutes he delivered the greatest speech that had ever been made in Wake county. The crowd went wild with joy, and everybody on the ground appeared enthusiastic.

The Hon. B. F. Moore then got up, and though a great man and a grand speaker, it appeared that every body had enough of speaking for that day. Mr. Moore said to me afterwards that if he had known that Joe Holden was going to make such a fine speech, he would have insisted on his (Holden) speaking last. But after awhile a good many got interested in Mr. Moore's speech and paid him much attention, as Mr. Moore was one of the ablest and best speakers in the State.

Yours respectfully,
J. N. BUNTING.

Kader, N. C., Jan. 3, '96.

THE CRUISER "RALEIGH."

The Southport Leader's Effort to Keep up a Usual Custom.

When the building of new vessels for the U. S. Navy was completed some time ago, one of them was named for the city of Raleigh. A number of vessels are named for other cities of the United States, and it has become a custom for a city after which a vessel was named to return the compliment by presenting to its namesake some present or testimonial of good will. There has been no failure to do this except in the case of Raleigh. The cruiser which bears this name has been in commission for some months, but as yet Raleigh has not expressed the usual appreciation by the usual presentation. When this cruiser was first named the editor of THE CAUCASIAN procured a beautiful model of the vessel from the Navy Department and put it on exhibition in Raleigh with a hope that it would create some enthusiasm, but to little effect. The business lagged awfully. Finally the Southport Leader, being near the coast, and knowing that the officers and crew of the Raleigh felt aggrieved at the slight, put upon them, and the editor of the Leader being a "tarheel" who could not patiently hear the insinuating remarks concerning his capital city as compared to the action of other cities, determined to make the matter one of State interest. He began a popular subscription, and has met encouragement enough to induce him to keep up his effort.

The following is a complete report of the contributions made by the Sponsors, as named, to the Leader's Popular Fund, to date:

Southport—Miss Kate Stuart,	$ 32.00
Lumberton—Miss Minnie McIver,	10.00
Haw River—Mrs. A. W. Haywood,	130.00
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W. L. I.—Lieut. Chas. White,	2.75
Dr. E. G. Goodman,	2.00

CONSPIRACY OF THE MONEY POWER!

BANKERS PLOT TO ENSLAVE THE PEOPLE—BRIBING THE PRESS—CREATING PUBLIC OPINION.

FIRST ROUND.

o—O—o

A casual glance at the circulars, letters &c., here given will forever remove from any fair mind any doubt as to the existence of a "Money Power" or that this "Power" manipulates government officials and bribes the old party press in its interest. The three main links of the chain are the noted Bank circulars:

This one issued by an agent of London capitalists to the New York capitalists in 1862.

The Hazard Circular.

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is for capital to control labor by controlling the wages. *This can be done by controlling the money.* The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money; to accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the secretary of the treasury to make the recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control that.

Some confirmation of the fact that the British "Money Power" held the views set forth in this circular may be seen in Prof. David Christy's "Pulpit Politics." He is the author of "Cotton is King." The book was published in 1862. We quote:

"The English people have deduced four theories from the facts (above) detailed (page 34):

1. "That the slave trade is incompatible with African evangelization.

2. "That slavery, wherever it prevails, is adverse to an increase of population.

3. "That slavery presents an insuperable barrier to the evangelization of the Africans, subject to its control.

4. "That free labor is more profitable than slave labor—the labor of one free man, under the stimulus, wages, being more productive than that of two slaves, toiling under the dread of the lash."

Hazzard Was Here.

STATE OF INDIANA, } S. S.
County of Posey, }

James G. Nisbett, being duly sworn, deposes and says: "I am seventy-three years of age and live in Posey county, Indiana, where I have resided for sixty-five years. In 1861, I and Sheridan Anderson, who is now dead, of the same county enlisted in the service of the United States army, sixtieth regiment and company "C" of the Indiana infantry. In July, 1862, our command joined the forces of General Dumont at Lebanon, Ky. About the 25th of the same month, Mr. Anderson and myself were detailed as guards and placed on police duty on Main street, and passing near the General's headquarters we were hailed and ordered to "shadow" a party of three persons—one woman and two men—who were then passing on the opposite side of the street, find out their business and report. We learned that one man and the woman were Kentuckians and the other man was an Englishman. We had considerable conversation with the Englishman who gave his name as Charles Hazzard. He said he had recently come from England to confer with the business men of this country in a financial scheme. We told him that he was lucky in striking a very large body of very busy men and as representatives of headquarters we desired tangible information of his business that we might report it to the authorities. In response to this he took one of a small package of envelopes and gave it to Mr. Anderson, saying its contents would explain the business and allay any suspicion that might have arisen regarding him. This occurred in the postoffice and we then reported the matter to General Dumont at headquarters, giving him the circular in the presence of several officers who happened to be present at the time. An exact copy of that document was kept by us and the following is a correct reading of the same:"

(Here follows the Hazzard circular.)

JAMES G. NISBETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of May, 1894.

JOHN B. SMITH, Notary Public.

SECOND ROUND.

o—O—o

This one issued October 9, 1877, by New York bankers to the National banks.

The Buell Letter.

DEAR SIR: It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage of favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profit as bankers and lenders. See your congressman at once, and engage him to support our interests that we may control legislation.

This Buell "Letter" is not the only instance in which the Money Power and the Banks sought to bribe and muzzle the Press and control Congress nor is it the only evidence that can be adduced. See what follows from the same man:

BRIBING THE PRESS.

James Buell, Acting for the American Bankers' Association, Is Exposed In An Attempt to Corrupt The Daily Press.

[The following has in substance been frequently published, but this THE CAUCASIAN reproduces word for word from the Inter-Ocean of the date named. As evidence of the fact that the attempt to bride the Press which was resented by the Inter-Ocean was general, we note the fact that many daily papers throughout the country published the identical article which the Inter-Ocean, refusing to endorse, exposed in the following manner:]

Inter-Ocean, Monday, Oct. 29, 1877.

The Inter-Ocean acknowledges the receipt of the following singular document which came to this office from New York, Saturday morning:

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, 247 Broadway, Room 4,
NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1877.

Strictly Private.

DEAR SIR—Please insert the inclosed printed slip as leaded matter on the editorial page of your next issue, immediately following the receipt of this, and send marked copy with the bill to

Yours truly,
JAMES BUELL, Sec'ty,
247 Broadway, Room 4.

Comments on the slip, not to exceed half a column, will be paid for if billed at the same time. J. B.

The following is the document, which we are asked to insert as leaded matter on the editorial page, in other words, as a statement made by the Inter-Ocean:

"The greenback party has offered through its managers to sell out to the democrats and hereafter to work in democratic harness if a few of their leaders can be provided for. This shows how much dependence there is to be placed on the leaders of the lunatics who clamor for money based on nothing."

We insert this, but we shall send no bill for it. We shall send no bill because, in the first place, we do not follow directions about leading it; secondly, we can't believe a word of the statement to be true. We do not know who is managing the affairs of the American Bankers' Association but whoever he is we advise that body to get rid of him without delay. The attempt to thus maliciously destroy the greenback party without submitting a word of proof is a piece of effrontery which ought to be beneath any body of commercial gentlemen, and especially the American Bankers' Association. We refuse to believe that such an extraordinary document was authorized by that body.

Since the above was in type we have received a copy of the New York Sun containing the above circular, which it appears was sent to that paper also. The Sun publishes the document with editorial comment from which we quote as follows:

"This we say is an extraordinary circular, with an extraordinary slip. It will be seen that the slip is or assumes to be, an item of news. It is an item that none of the ubiquitous reporters of the Sun had been able to get hold of. If any one of them had brought it to us properly authenticated by documentary or other evidence, we would not ask him to pay us for printing it, but on the contrary, we would have paid him well for procuring it. It will be observed, however, that the scandalous item which we are asked in the name of the American Bankers' Association to publish, has two peculiarities: First, no proof of its accuracy is furnished; and, secondly, we are offered money for its publication as "leaded matter on the editorial page" of this day's Sun. This is remarkable business to be performed in the name of the American Bankers' Association.

"Our astonishment is increased by the postscript which appears at the bottom of this circular. It informs us that "comments upon the slip not to exceed half a column will be paid for." This means of course, that the editorial comments that are to be paid for must sustain the slip on the editorial that is to be paid for. * * * But is this attempt to bribe and corrupt the press, by the direct offer of money for editorial articles made under the authority of the American Bankers' Association, the name of the secretary of which is signed to the circular above printed? We call for information upon this point, and shall wait for it. If authority has been given to bribe the press, then very certainly attempts will be made to bribe congress, and corrupt the sources of influence at Washington in the same interest. It is a shameful business, if there be not some mistake about it. Let the truth be brought out. Let the responsibility for this circular be fixed.

"If this circular is a forgery we shall be glad to make it known."

Following is the printed slip offered for the Sun to print editorially:

"The prospect is that in six months there will not be a greenback leader in all the land. Overtures have been made by the leaders of the greenback movement to President Hayes to abandon the greenback as a lost cause, provided he will give good official positions to about twenty of the most blatant of the clamorous for money that is based on nothing."

THIRD ROUND.

o—O—o

This one, issued March 12, 1893, by Bankers Association to all National banks.

The Panic Letter.

DEAR SIR: The interests of National bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the National bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and particularly let your wishes be known to your senator. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver coinage.

This letter was followed by another in August.

EXTRA SESSION LETTER.

By Bankers' Association Urging Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Clause "In Interest of Those Favoring a Gold Standard."

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 2 Wall St. and 90-92 Broadway, Room No 44.
NEW YORK Aug. 19, 1893.

To the Bankers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary monetary crisis through which the United States is now passing, which involves the banks of the country to an extent that compels their officers to remain constantly at the post of duty while the danger is imminent, has constrained the American Bankers' Association to indefinitely postpone its Annual Convention called for the 6th and 7th prox., at Chicago. This will prevent such expression on the part of the Association as the financial situation demands, which otherwise would be made. It thus becomes the duty of the officers of the Association to speak for it at this time, and suggest what seems to them to be the proper action for the Bankers of the country to immediately take with a view to obtaining speedy relief from the continued and disastrous stringency.

It is manifest that the immediate cause of the prolonged stringency is the fear and apprehension of disaster engendered in the minds of the people by the continued purchases of silver by the Government, and by the unceasing issues of its obligations therefor, redeemable in gold, which fear and apprehension can only be removed and confidence restored by the removal of the cause. It is belived that the bankers of the country will understand and realize this to as great, if not to a greater, extent than any other class of citizens, and it therefore becomes the duty of such of them as fully realize this to urge upon their fellow citizens, and upon Congress, the great necessity for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver Act.

The repeal of this clause is demanded in the interest of those favoring a gold standard, and of those favoring the use of silver with gold, as the continued purchase of enormous quantities of silver with gold obligations can only result in the final inability of the Government to redeem such obligations in gold, and in the continued over-production and consequent further depreciation of silver, thus rendering the prospect of any international agreement for its more general use throughout the world more hopeless than at present.

The President of the United States having convened Congress in extra session and recommended to it such repeal, the power of public opinion should be brought to bear on Congress, to induce favorable action thereon. This may be done by *invoking the aid of the Press*, and by citizens writing to their Senators and Representatives, and by sending to them petitions urging such repeal; all of which should be done to the fullest extent possible, and without delay.

A blank form of petition is inclosed, to be circulated among merchants, business men and others for their signatures, to which additional sheets may be appended. Act at once in the matter and secure the intelligent co-operation of others, providing them with printed or type-written copies of the petition for the purpose.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Pres.
E. H. Pullen, Chairman,
Executive Council.
H. W. Ford, Secretary.

FOURTH ROUND.

o—O—o

The fourth round is now being fought in the great national arena—the Banks and Money Power being on one side;—and the people—the workers, the producers, the toilers, the great bone and sinew of the Republic on the other. So far the Money Power has downed the people in every round. The great question is will the Money Power or the People win in the fourth round now being fought? This is probably the last round that will be fought for years. It will result in a "knock-out" for one side or the other and it is possible that the the winner of the round will have a permanent victory. People, Oh! citizens of America, YOU ARE STRONG ENOUGH;—are YOU BRAVE ENOUGH to win?

Doings in Congress.

Plow Boy.]

It has been objected heretofore—the Observer itself has, indeed, entered the objection—that North Carolina has been too seldom heard from in either branch of Congress. She is being heard from enough in the present Congress, if the columns of the Record afford any test.—Charlotte Observer.

The Observer is correct this time. It might, however, have added that as a rule prior to the present Congress North Carolina members have done but little except draw their salaries and their breath. They represented the Democratic party and not the people, hence they had little to do except to follow the party bosses. But it is different now. North Carolina has a Populist delegation in Congress who were sent there by the people and not at the dictation of party leaders and they are there to represent the people. And when they represent the people they must of necessity antagonize those who have been sacrificing the people's interests on the altar of plutocracy, hence they are "heard from" in a manner that's not very pleasing to "sound money" papers like the Observer.

Carlyle's Prophecy.

More than fifty years ago Carlyle, the great English author, wrote:

"The Republic west of us will have its trial period, its darkest of all hours. It is traveling the high road to that direful day. And this scourge will not come amid famine's horrid stride, nor will it come by ordinary punitive judgments. It will come as a hiatus in statecraft, a murder[ous] bungle in policy. It will be when health is intact, crops abundant and the munificent hand open. Then so-called statesmen will cry over-production, the people will go to the ballot box amid hunger and destitution, but surrounded by the glitter of self rule, and ratify, by their ballots, the monstrous falsehood, over-production, uttered by mis-statesmen, and vindicated by the same ballot the infamous lie, over-production, thrown upon the breeze by servile editors through a corrupt press. And this brings ruin upon his country, serfdom upon himself and oppression upon his children."

The New-Year's Number of HARPER'S ROUND TABLE, issued January 7, 1896, will contain a story by Albert Lee, entitled "New-Year's Day with the Cressy Family;" "A Twelfth-Night Party," by Emma J. Gray, the second entertainment of a series to be published through the year; "Ought a Boy to Go to Sea?" by William Clark Russell—one of the most interesting of a series of articles on "How to Start in Life;" the first instalment of Margaret E. Sangster's six-part story entitled "The Middle Daughter:" "Submarine Torpedo Boats," by Franklin Matthews: and an instalment of "For King or Country," a serial story by James Barnes. The Number is beautifully illustrated and has a colored cover.

NOTICE THIS, TOBACCO GROWERS.

Polk County, Texas, the Best Country to be Found.

Why? Because you can buy at low prices and on long time, lands that will make either large field crops, or two, (and often three) crops of best quality of tobacco per year. These lands are immediately on the line of a railroad, in a healthy country where you can have good neighbors, church and school privileges. Old tobacco growers cannot be made to believe the yield of tobacco here. For particulars, address,

JAS. S. EVANS,
Leggett, Texas.

REFORM LITERATURE FREE.

Circulate all the reform literature possible. Education is the watchword. We have the goldbugs on the run. For ten cents (10 cts.) in silver or stamps your name will be placed on the Reform Press Circulator List and the leading reform papers of the United States will send you sample copies free for distribution among your neighbors. Get on the list at once; you will receive lots of good literature and are sure to be more than satisfied with the investment. Write your name and address *plainly*. Address your letters to

BOX A, FARMERS TRIBUNE
Des Moines, Iowa.

OPIUM Morphine Habits positively cured in ten to 20 days. HOME REMEDY CO., 409 Norcross Bl'dg, Atlanta, Ga.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS SECURED.

No Able Reformer Need Longer Fear Starvation.

THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., BALTIMORE, MD., HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN ACQUIRING THE SINEWS OF WAR FOR THE BATTLE AGAINST PLUTOCRACY.

The problem of diverting the stream of wealth that has heretofore flowed into the pockets of rich plutocratic wholesalers and manufacturers as profits on staple package articles used by the people, into the treasury of reform, has been solved. Success has been achieved and the People's Supply Company is now distributing immense quantities of Starch, Soap, Baking Powder, Blacking, Ink, Tea, Cocoa, Cigars, and Smoking Tobacco to all parts of the United States. All of the dividends from all of the sales made by the People's Supply Company until the election of a Populist President goes to the People's Party cause.

Every article sold by the People's Supply Company is wrapped in a gem of Populist literature.

All its advertising is done in Populist papers and every one of its agents and traveling salesmen is a Populist organizer and missionary.

You can not assist Populism in any other way more effectively than by *insisting* that your grocer keep on hand a stock of package goods bearing the "Joan of Arc" trade mark. This trade mark is the picture of Cleora Eugenia Cooke, Maryland's Joan of Arc,—the seventeen-year-old girl who challenged Senator Gorman to meet her in open debate—and who helped to defeat this gentleman at the last State election.

Two Populists can in any community, by INSISTING, *induce their grocer to handle "Joan of Arc" goods.* Seeing these goods others will buy and from the effort of two men a steady income will accrue to the Populist cause that otherwise would have gone to swell the private fortunes of the enemies of our cause—cheap, lately rich, imitators of foreign aristocracy.

STIFFENS WEAK KNEES AND BACKS.

Joan of Arc Finest Gloss Starch, is not guaranteed to stiffen the back-bone of toadies and sycophants to monopoly when, as Sam Jones says, it is only a cord running up their backs; but the People's Supply Co. does stake its reputation and its future success on the statement that this Starch is the very finest Starch manufactured anywhere in the world and stiffens into perfect forms any cloth upon which it is used. It can be used with cold water or can be boiled—if boiled a smaller quantity should be used. With every package of Starch is a cake of pure white polishing wax, which gives an extra high polish to collars, cuffs and shirt bosoms. The gems of Populist literature accompanying each package helps to give strength to weak knees that tremble from uncertainty of purpose—and the profits which accrue to the company from your purchases give new hope for the immediate victory of our common cause. Starch comes in 10 cent pound packages.

RAISES THE SPIRITS OF POPULISTS.

Joan of Arc Baking Powder comes in 5 cent bottles and in 5, 10 and 20 cent cans. Quarter of a pound for 5 cents. This Powder not only raises bread and biscuits quicker and more satisfactory than any other but its wonderful sale has raised the spirits of all the poor reformers heretofore discouraged for want of weapons and equipment to properly meet the enemy. Wherever it has been introduced it has become the most popular brand on the market. Webb & Co., the largest grocery house in Crisfield, Maryland, sold four dozen within a few days after introducing it there and ordered a gross immediately, saying: "It sells like hot cakes and is by all means the best in the market."

CLEANLINESS NEXT TO GODLINESS.

Purity Soap, a laundry soap, will cleanse everything except the stained and perjured souls of old party politicians. It is a special Populist brand of soap scientifically manufactured and is far superior to the popular brands now on the market. Plutocratic and goldbug editors who have sold themselves to Rothschilds and monopolists for a mess of pottage and who are full of all uncleanness could improve their external appearance by using Purity Soap—with Purity Soap they could indeed make themselves appear as whited sepulchres notwithstanding within are dead men's bones. It is 5 cents a bar and is wrapped in Populist literature. Everybody who uses it once uses it always—so insist with your store keeper on his handling it.

LOVE THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.

Love Letter Cigars are 5 cents each and made from the choicest tobacco leaves. Each cigar is wrapped in a love letter written by Maryland's Joan of Arc, the loviest girl in America. After partaking of the sentiments of love presented by this noble girl the cigar stimulates the imaginative faculty of the mind so that the curling smoke, as it rises, suggests the greater conflagration soon to cleanse our earth of its present system of social cannibalism.

A BLACK RECORD.

Egyptian Shoe Blacking is an oil blacking that preserves the leather at the same time giving the brightest polish. But we are sure that the member of the Supreme Court will never use it—they want a blacking that is blacker than their past record and since they destroyed the Constition by denying Debs a trial by jury and suppressing the Income tax they can never find it.

No higher recommendation is needed for Egyptian Gloss Shoe Polish for ladies and children shoes than to say that it is exactly the shade of Senator John Sherman's record during the past twenty years of financial legislation,

JOAN OF ARC INK.

If the Recording Angel now weeping over the broken hearts and damned souls caused by political injustices, were to give to the world an extra copy of His weekly diary, written in Joan of Arc Ink, we could read in plain black letters the history, not of civilization, but of barbarism, the story of millions suffering and dying unnecessarily that a few may wantonly waste and satiate unnatural and vicious instincts. From the sale of every bottle of Joan of Arc Ink, some profit goes to the cause of education and the spread of the gospel of social regeneration or the Kingdom of God in the world.

Please, brothers and sisters, help us raise a great fund for the People's Cause, and INSIST that your grocer keep "Joan of Arc" goods. This is the beginning of a movement to convert the whole of modern business to Christianity.

Address PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIAL OFFER TO MERCHANTS

BY THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.

For $10 cash in advance THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO. will ship to any merchant, east of the Rocky Mountains, the following goods and pay all freight. The merchant makes about 50 per cent. on these goods:

SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

100 bars Purity Soap at 4c	$ 4 00
48 one-pound packages Joan of Arc Gloss Starch at 7½c	3 60
24 half-pound packages Joan of Arc Baking Powder, and	
12 one pound packages Joan of Arc Baking Powder	2 40
Total	$10 00

RETAIL PRICES.

100 bars Purity Soap at 5c	$ 5 00
48 one-pound packages Joan of Arc Gloss Starch at 10c	4 80
24 half-pound packages Joan of Arc Baking Powder at 10c	2 40
12 one pound packages Joan of Arc Baking Powder at 20c	2 40
Total	$14 00

This special offer is made as an inducement to merchants to begin handling our good. Make out checks to

THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Harper's Magazine IN 1896.

BEBEIS, a new novel by William Black, written with all the author's well-known charm of manner, will begin in the December Number, 1895, and continue until May. A new novel by George du Maurier, entitled "The Martian," will also begin during the year. It is not too much to say that no novel has ever been awaited with such great expectation as the successor to "Trilby." The Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc will continue and will relate the story of the failure and martyrdom of the Maid of Orleans. Other important fiction of the year will be a novelette by Mark Twain, under the title, Tom Sawyer, Detective; a humorous three-part tale called Two Mormons from Muddiety, by Langdon Elwyn Mitchell; and short stories by Octave Thanet, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, Julian Ralph, Brander Matthews, Owen Wister and other well known writers.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson will contribute six papers on George Washington and his times, with illustrations by Howard Pyle. Poultney Bigelow's history of The German Struggle for Liberty, illustrated R. Caton Woodville, will be continued through the winter. Two papers on St. Clair's defeat and Mad Anthony Wayne's victory, by Theodore Roosevelt, with graphic illustrations will be printed during the year.

A noteworthy feature of the MAGAZINE during 1896 will be a series of articles by Caspar W. Whitney, describing his trip of 2,000 miles on snow shoes and with dog-sledge trains into the unexplored Barren Grounds of British North America in pursuit of wood-bison and musk-oxen Mr. Whitney's series will have the added interest of being illustrated from photographs taken by himself.

The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper and Brothers.

Harper's Weekly IN 1896.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a journal for the whole country. It deals with the events of the world that are important to Americans.

In carrying out the policy, in 1895, Julian Ralph visited China and Japan, and journeyed through the West; Richard Harding Davis took a trip through the Caribbean Sea; the evolutions of the new navy were described and illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum; Frederic Remington presented studies of Army and Frontier life; Poultney Bigelow attended the opening of the Kiel Canal.

In 1896 like attention will be given to every notable happening. The chief events in art, literature, and music and the drama will be artistically presented. W. D. Howells, in the new department, LIFE AND LETTERS, will discuss in his interesting way books and the social questions of the time. E. S. Martin's sprightly gossip of the BUSY WORLD will be continued. The progress of the Transportation Commission around the World will be followed, and Caspar W. Whitney will conduct the department of AMATEUR SPORT.

In 1896 will occur a Presidential election. In its editorials and through its political cartoons the WEEKLY will continue to be an independent advocate of good government.

In fiction the WEEKLY will be especially strong. It will publish the only novel of the year by W. D. Howells, and a stirring serial of a Scotch feud, by S. R. Crockett. The short stories selected are of unusual excellence and interest. In every respect HARPER'S WEEKLY will maintain its leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

The volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00	Harper's Bazar one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly "	4 00	Harper's Round Table "	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the U. S., Canada, and Mexico.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, P. O. Box 959, New York City, N. Y.

We will send either the Magazine, the Weekly or the Bazar and the Caucasian one year to one address for $4.00.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Populists will capture it in '96. Sow the country down with Peoples' Party literature. I will print your name and address on the People's Party Exchange List for a silver dime, and you will receive a large number of leading Peoples' Party papers for reading and distribution. WRITE PLAINLY. J. H. PADGETT, Lock Box 416, Ennis, Texas. tf

WANTED:—Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in North Carolina for established, reliable house. Salary $780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CANCER Permanently Cured!!!! Home treatment $20 to $50. Send stamp for book. 290. S. HARRIS, Port Payne, Ala.

A 7-Horse Power Engine For Sale.

A 7-horse power Watertown Engine, good as new, for sale. It was used for a short while to run THE CAUCASIAN press. A gas engine has been put in to get lower insurance rates. It is a bargain. Apply to

MARION BUTLER,
Raleigh, N. C.,
or DEWEY BROS., Goldsboro, N. C

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The RELIABLE SPECIALISTS Regular Graduates in Medicine, Authorized by the State, Six National Banks for Financial Reference, thousands of Cured Patients all over the United States as to our professional ability. All business conducted on a strictly professional basis and strictly confidential. Consultation Free at office or by mail. Treatment sent everywhere free from observation. No interference with business while using medicines.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility (Spermatorrhœa and Impotency) caused by youthful follies and excesses, producing nervousness, losses, pimples and blotches on the face, waste of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, etc., cured for life. We can stop night losses, restore lost sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, energy and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

Syphilis, for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Gonorrhœa & Gleet, and all forms of Private Diseases cured permanently cured without caustic or cutting. No exposure. Patient can use the treatment at home. We cure these delicate diseases promptly, safely and surely, in your own home without instruments. Many cured after other doctors have failed. Can give you proofs.

Stricture Ladies, we cure these delicate diseases peculiar to your sex, at home.

Rheumatism The Great French Rheumatic Cure. A SURE CURE. The greatest discovery in the annals of medicine. One dose gives relief; a few doses remove fever and pain in joints—a cure is bound to take place. Send statement of case.

Book for both sexes, 64 pages, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sealed in plain wrapper free. Read this little book and send for Symptom Blank. No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases; No. 4 for Catarrh.

Take no chances and obtain the best by consulting the Leading Specialists in the United States.

HONESTY — DR. HATHAWAY & CO. — SKILL
129½ W. COMMERCE ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

D. W. MARION,
President of the Swamp Angel Medicine Co.
Drawn by Cal Brown From Life.

Two years ago, at 38, I was a consumptive, dyspeptic, emaciated, debilitated, dying man, weighing but 120 pounds. Now, at 40, I weigh 170 pounds in perfect health. Such are the wonderful results of using Swamp Angel Medicine for two years when any symptoms of disease showed themselves.

When the scientific men of the world, and all the health boards of the large cities informed the public that consumption, and the most malignant and fatal diseases, were caused and produced by living bugs, germs or microbes, I then determined to find a germ or microbe killer. I then bought and tested every preparation on sale for throat troubles, bronchial affections or consumption. I could not find a germ or microbe killer in the entire lot of medicines. I then commenced to experiment with naphthol, and produced a medicine similar in effects to Hydro-naphthol. While my medicine was very strong, yet, I could drink it like water. But the most wonderful thing was that one drop would not only kill millions of germs and microbes, but would instantly kill any large insect. I named this remedy Swamp Angel Medicine in honor of the Swamp Angel canon, a gun very destructive to enemies but harmless to its operators, its friends. Even so, Swamp Angel Medicine destroys all lower germ life, the cause of human disease. Under heat, this medicine dissolves into gas, air, and can be inhaled directly into the lungs, thereby killing all germ and microbe life on these organs. Like lightning, this same medicine will rush through the skin, and therefore kill any ache or pain from a common toothache to a severe neuralgia or rheumatic pain. Every family should have a bottle. Cut out the ticket on this page and get one.

$10 REWARD!

For every pair of cold feet you may have after bathing them with Swamp Angel Medicine.

THE STOMACHE.

May need clensing. If so, there is no medicine equal to the Swamp Angel Remedies. Are you affected:

With nausea?
Are you costive?
Do you belch up gas?
Is your head dizzy at times?
Does your tongue coat over?
Do you hawk and spit often?
Do you suffer after eating heartily?
Do you feel weak and debilitated?
Do you suffer from sick headaches?
Is your throat filled with slime?
Is there often bad tast in the mouth?
Do you feel as if you had lead in you?
Do you belch up your food and fail to digest and assimilate it? If you suffer as here described, you have

CATARRH of the STOMACHE!

One plut bottle of Swamp Angel Medicine and one 25 cent box of Swamp Angel Liver Pills will permanently cure you of any or all of the above annoying affections. Let no dealer give you a substitute. Many druggists will tell you that our remedies are frauds, simply because they have not got them in stock. If they say this, be a man, think a moment, the fraud stands before you, and by false representations is trying to get your money on an article of no merit which he has in stock and can make a big profit on.

Look out, don't act the sucker for any dealer!

WHITE, BEAUTIFUL TEETH

No woman—no person can be called beautiful without pretty teeth. Decaying food on the teeth produce living germs or microbes. Kill these germs or they will destroy your teeth. The Swamp Angel Soap is made from prepared chalk, oils and barks of tropical trees. It is absolutely pure. It is snow white and will make teeth snow white. It stops decay, hardens the gums and kills all microbes in the mouth which produce bad breath.

One pound bar at drug stores, 10 cents, by mail, 20 cents. 1 dozen by express, one dollar. Swamp Angel Medicine Co.
Washington, D. C.

Liver Pills!!

Swamp Angel Liver Pills act with the greatest ease and the least irritation. Be sure you take no substitute. Small box, 10 cents, large box 25 cents.

SPECIAL PRICES.

This ticket entitles the holder to

Half pt Swamp Angel Med. for	$ 50
Or 2 pts. for	1 00
To Druggists or Dealers	
2 d